The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2642. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

The Debate on the Universal Railroad in New-York City.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Railroad Toll Bill in the House.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES IN COURT.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Canal Board appointed the Collectors and Weighmasters to-day. The following are the principal officers:

Collectors—New-York, Geo. H. Metcalf; Albany, Ira Porter; Troy, E. H. Powell, P. Lewis; Rochester, Ebenezer T. Oatley; Utica, Cordon Hackett; Syracuse, not filled.

Weighmasters—Albany, Philip Van Cott; Troy, Geo. E. Lansing; Utica, David Donaldson; Rochester, Albert H. King.

The Collector's Offices at Jordan and Ithaca are abolished.

The injunction in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York City, in the Yonkers Railroad case, was made perpetual to-day. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and R. F. ANDREWS, counsel for plaintiffs, in support of the injunction, took the ground that the ordinance giving the Company permission to construct the Railroad was illegal; it was passed in both Boards on the same day, contrary to the thirty-seventh section of the Charter of April 14, 1854; that the Boards were exercising a legislative power which they did not possess; that the grant was in violation of the law of 1854, which requires that the consent of the property owners on any contemplated line of railroads shall be first obtained; and also that the recent Act passed Jan. 30, 1860, expressly prohibits the construction of any railroad within the City of New-York without the action of the Legislature. The counsel for defendants was EX-Judge DEAN.

SENATE.

DEBATE ON THE BROADWAY PARALLEL RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY, March 7—P. M.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 8.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. LAWRENCE in the Chair, considered the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets and avenues in the City of New-York.

Mr. GARDINER moved to amend the first section by striking out the name of WM. H. HAYS and insert the name of PETER MURRAY. Lost.

Mr. MANIERRE moved to amend by providing that one cent should be paid in the City Treasury for every passenger. Carried.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to amend by providing the payment to the City Treasury of $100 annually to each car. Lost.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY suggested that the bill, upon its face, appeared to be a most splendid concern, and unless other Senators were better posted in regard to it than he, they were not well prepared to vote upon it. There appeared to be a great deal covered up in this bill, and without further information upon it, he would not be prepared to vote upon the bill. He moved that the Committee report progress on the bill. Lost.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost.

Mr. MANIERRE had hoped the motion to report progress on the bill would have prevailed. The bill was of a great deal of importance to the City of New-York, and he had trusted that time would have been given for its examination. He trusted such a course would be pursued now. He moved to amend that no rails be laid except under the supervision of the Street Commissioner. Lost.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY moved to amend by striking out the name of WILLIAM LUMBE and insert the name of WALTER L. CASSIN. Agreed to,

Mr. MANIERRE moved to amend that the tracks be laid under direction of the Street Commissioners up on the grade now established, subjected to regulations of the Common Council; the streets to be kept in repair; steam not to be used. Lost.

Mr. PROSSER moved to strike out the name of JAMES MURPHY and insert the name of HENRY W. SAGE.

Mr. GARDINER moved to strike out the first section of the bill. It was reported this morning, and had been printed with much greater dispatch than anything that had come under his notice during his short legislative experience. He moved to report progress on the bill. Lost.

Mr. SPINOLA referred to a case where, with the Senator from the Second, (Mr. GARDINER,) dispatch was of the greatest moment where a measure was before the Legislature to take power from the local authorities of New-York relative to these railroads and vest it in the Legislature. He quoted from the NEW-YORK TIMES in favor of additional railroads in New-York City.

Mr. GARDINER believed the bill the Senator from the Third had alluded to was before the Senate some three weeks—scarcely disposed of with dispatch—and that the Senator from the Third occupied about two days in its discussion. The act alluded to was well ventilated.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY remarked that it was evident to him that there was, in this case, a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. The bill before us was reported this morning. It was already upon our files printed, and not a suitable time for examination had been given.

Mr. RAMSAY suggested that the bill was very similar to others that had been upon our files during the entire session. It was better to have these bills disposed of as early as possible.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY stated that this was a mammoth concern. If the various projects were divided up so that, if beneficial, many might enjoy the privilege, it would be less objectionable.

Mr. MORRIS moved to amend by providing that one-fourth the net profits be paid to the City treasury.

Mr. BELL supposed that, as the Legislature exercised supervision over the New-York City Railroads, we must meet this question. It was a matter of surprise to him that a bill reported at 1 or 2 o'clock today should be printed and ready for action this evening. Yet the passage of the bill seemed to be a foregone conclusion, notwithstanding he understood that $1,000,000 had been offered for the enjoyment of the privileges this bill confers. The bill provided for laying tracks in nearly all the unoccupied streets that were worth constructing roads in. Mr. B. had cooperated with the Senator from the Third District (Mr. SPINOLA) to reduce the ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn. He would like to test the sincerity of the Senator, and proposed that the fare be three cents per passenger. There was a very large annual income to corporations of this kind, a part of which would go to the citizens, in cheap fare, or to the City Government.

Mr. RAMSEY cited the section that provides for the usual tax per car to be paid to the City treasury. This bill proposed to grant a franchise, which franchise was under the control of the City. The City could make it as valuable as it chose. But it is said that the rate of fare should be fixed, and that three cents should be the price. If a general bill were brought in, and we should regulate the rate of fare, he would vote for equal fare upon all; but he would not make this proposed road an exception.

Mr. MANIERRE sent to the desk a communication he had received on the subject of a parallel road—proposing to build the road and pay into the City treasury $1,000,000. It was signed by JOHN J. PHELPS and others, whom the Senator stated were able and responsible.

Mr. BELL'S motion to amend by providing rates of fare to not exceeding three cents, was lost—11 to 14.

Mr. PROSSER moved an amendment providing that one-half the profits over five per cent. on the cost of the road should be paid to the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane Asylums, and such other charities as the State may direct; the other half to be paid to the City Government—providing also for reports giving the business of the road.

Mr. P. thought these roads should be built by those who would serve the people the cheapest. They would undoubtedly make money by the franchise. Were it proper for him, he would like to be a stockholder in the road at 15 per cent. The profits at five cents per mile would be larger than any other investment—large enough to sustain the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, and, perhaps, complete the canals.

Mr. HAMMOND had not seen this bill until this evening. He had talked to no Senator about it. He should vote for the bill, because the names of wealthy men being in it, the road would be built; it would be no kiting operation. He would have these roads in every important street in New-York City. He was in favor of low fare, and if we have plenty of roads the competition will insure low fare. If a man can, by walking a block, ride down town a cent cheaper, he will take the walk. He alluded to the mode of living in tenements by mechanics in New-York City; cheap railroad fare will give them an opportunity to live further up town in comfortable lodgings—it would prove a saving to every laborer who takes the cars—it would be a saving to him sufficient to furnish milk for his family, or would be sufficient saving to purchase his bread, or sufficient to purchase his coffee and sugar. He should vote for the bill because the names of solid men were in it—because it was no kiting operation—no speculation by which the corporators would go into Wall-street and sell out.

Mr. GARDINER moved to amend by striking out the name of RICHARD FRANCHOT and insert that of ABRAM BROWN.

Mr. GOSS, before voting for the bill, would like to know the wishes of the people living along the streets where the road is proposed to be constructed; and would inquire if any petitions on this subject had been presented? The discussion on this question convinced him that this was not the proper place to decide upon applications of this character. It should be carried nearer the people.

Mr. GARDINER'S motion to amend was lost.

Mr. PROSSER further advocated the adoption of his amendment that after 15 per cent. net was realized to the corporators, half the remainder should go to the charities of the State.

Mr. SPINOLA moved that the Committee report progress on the bill. Agreed to.

The question being on agreeing with the report of the Committee,

Mr. SPINOLA moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and that the final question be taken to-morrow at 11½ o'clock, without further amendment or debate.

Messrs. BELL and P. P. MURPHY objected to this system of wholesale legislation—no opportunity was being given to take votes upon important amendments offered in Committee.

The question was then announced as on Mr. SPINOLA'S motion.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY called for a division of the question, and it was first taken on discharging the committee and ordering the bill to a third reading. Agreed to—ayes 18 noes 12.

AYES—Messrs. Blood, Fiero, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Ketcham, Lawrence, McGraw, Monroe, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, Spinola, Truman, Warner, Williams—18.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Gardiner, Goss, Hillhouse, Manierre, Montgomery, J. M. Murphy, P. P. Murphy, Prosser—12.

The question was then announced on taking the final vote at 11½ A. M. to-morrow, without amendment or debate.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY moved an adjournment. Lost—10 to 20.

The question on taking the final vote to-morrow at 11½ A. M. was put and adopted—19 to 11.

The motion to take the question without amendment or debate was adopted—16 to 13.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

Remonstrances were presented against special grants to railroads in New-York.

Several petitions were presented to regulate the freight on milk by the Erie Railroad, but the bill for that purpose was reported adversely. Report agreed to.

The majority of the Committee reported favorably on the bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law.

The bill to create a Nautical School in the harbor of New-York was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To prevent and punish frauds in the sale of goods and personal property at auction.

To protect boarding-house keepers, by giving them the right to detain baggage for board.

The bill to amend the poor-laws of Kings County was passed.

THE BROADWAY PARALLEL RAILROAD.

The special order being the third reading of the New-York Seventh-avenue Railroad bill, it was then announced.

Mr. LAPHAM, President *pro tem.*, in the Chair.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend by providing that the corporators of the road must make arrangements with the omnibus lines for the purchase of omnibuses.

The Chair (Mr. LAPHAM) decided the motion not in order, the Senate having ordered that the final question on the bill be taken at this hour without amendment or debate.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to recommit the bill. Lost, Ayes 15, Noes 17.

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Gardiner, Mannierre, Montgomery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Rotch, Truman, Williams—15

NOES—Messrs. Blood, Fiero, Goss, Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Kelly, Ketcham, Lapham, Lawrence, McGraw, J. M. Murphy, Richmond, Robertson, Sessions, Spinola, Warner—17.

Mr. PROSSER (the bill being read) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend.

The Chair (Mr. LAPHAM) decided the motion out of order.

Mr. PROSSER appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained—ayes, 23; noes, 7.

The bill was then read through and passed—ayes 20; noes, 12: as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Blood, Colvin, Fiero, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Ketcham, Lapham, Lawrence, McGraw, Munroe, J. M. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, Spinola, Truman, Warner—20.

NOES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Connolly, Ferry, Gardiner, Goss, Hillhouse, Manierre, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Williams—12.

Mr. BELL moved a reconsideration of the vote. His object was that the bill might be so amended as to protect the rights of the people. Lost—11 to 9.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced a bill to incorporate the National Hall Democratic Association of New-York. The incorporators are as follows: Fernando Wood, John H. Brower, Wm. B. Lawrence, Jr., James T. Soutter, Gideon J. Tucker, Gilbert Dean, Edward J. Hamilton, John Farrell, William Seebach and Patrick Garrick. They are to have the power to erect and hold the building, in which there shall be a hall of sufficient capacity to accommodate the National Democrats of the City of New-York, and to lease any portion of the building. The capital is limited to $300,000, in shares, the amount of which is left blank. The corporation is also to have continual succession.

Mr. COLVIN spoke at length, in Committee of the Whole, in favor of the land owner's bill, amending the law of landlord and tenant, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to appoint Commissioners to lay out that portion of the City of New-York lying north of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, and to change the plan of the streets and avenues lying between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, east of the Tenth-avenue, and west of the line fifty feet east of the old King's Bridge road, running parallel with said road.

The bill to prevent the sale of fraudulent passenger tickets was sent to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Speaker announced the business first in order to be a motion pending at the adjournment, to order the Railroad Toll bill to a third reading, and gave the floor to Mr. FLAGLER, who moved the previous question.

Mr. COOPER called for the Ayes and Noes on the call for the previous question. He desired to see who favored the gag law, as applied to a question of such vast importance, which has been considered but once in the Committee of the Whole, and not even perfected. Such a course was in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Executive, who deprecated hasty and indiscriminate legislation.

Under the previous question the bill was ordered to a third reading, 60 to 50.

A communication and resolution were presented from the State of California on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. MILLER it was referred to a Special Committee of five.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to recommit the bill to incorporate the New-York German Liederkranz, to be reported complete. Agreed to.

Mr. DWIGHT reported a bill to provide that the Supervisors of Richmond County may hear and settle all claims the State, the Commissioners of Emigration or individuals may have against the county for damage or loss of any property by the burning of the Quarantine buildings. It authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Comptroller to act on behalf of the State.

Mr. WILEY introduced resolutions in favor of a law of Congress for the payment of the pensions and claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the funding and payment of the floating debt of New-York City.

To exempt sewing machines, weaving looms, and family stoves from levy and sale under a writ of execution.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in towns of Westchester County.

The bill to amend the law regulating the fees for the publication of the session laws, election notices, &c., was recommitted, on motion of Mr. VAN HORN, with instructions to the Committee to report a bill to authorize Boards of Supervisors to fix the fees for publication, and select the papers in which to publish the same.

The bill locating Schuyler County building at Havana was taken up. A long debate ensued upon it, warm opposition being made by Mr. MILLIKEN to the bill.

At 11 o'clock, under the operation of the previous question, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DARCY offered a substitute, leaving the final decision on the question to the popular vote of the County, which was rejected. Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GREAT CITY RAILROAD PROJECT—WHAT THE BILL IS—WHO PASSED IT—OTHER CITY RAILROAD BILLS—PROTECTION OF BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS—MILK FREIGHT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD—METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW—MOCK AUCTIONS—NEW BUILDING FOR FIRST DISTRICT COURT—THE CITY DEBT—THE TOLL BILL—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD—DR. BELLOWS ON SANITARY LAWS—CROWDS OF NEW-YORKERS, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8, 1860.

I wrote you yesterday of the fact that the Senate had suddenly reported all the City Railroad bills referred to them—that a special session was ordered for their consideration last evening; and that if "the combination" did not break down, one of the bills—what I called the Omnibus—would be put through.

The session was held—"the combination" did not break down—and the bill was put through—at least, through as far as it would go under the rules.

When the Senate met the only bill moved was "the omnibus." It was discussed for about two hours, when Senator SPINOLA moved to "report progress and ask leave to sit again." When the Committee rose, Senator SPINOLA moved to discharge the Committee, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and that it be read a third time to-day at 11½ o'clock, without delay or amendment." On a division of the question each part of the motion was sustained by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs *Blood*, Fiero, *Grant*, Hammond, *Kelly*, Ketcham, Lapham, Lawrence, McGraw, Monroe, *J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, *Spinola*, Truman, Warner—19.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, *Colvin*, *Connolly*, *Gardiner*, Goss, Hillhouse, Manierre, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Prosser—11.

ABSENT—Messrs. Abell and Williams—2.

The following is the bill as it is ordered to a third reading:

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Seventh-avenue, and other streets and avenues in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. William H. Hays, Edward B. St. John, Jacob Hays, James S. Hunt, Minthorn Tompkins, Jr., William Higgins, Andrew B. Hodges, William Lumby, Benjamin M. Stillwell, Thomas H. Tower, Frederick T. Hays, William H. Geer, Henry R. Low, William P. Buckmaster, Lewis A. Cohen, Alanz F. Robins, William B. Smith, James Murphy, Joseph S. Craig, Richard E. Winsor, Jacob Russell, John B. Babcock, Burkly B. Hotchkiss, R. Schuyler Hewett, William Ravesteyn, John Petigrew, Richard Franchot James Flin, John C. Thompson, Nathaniel Barnett, Thomas W. Dixon, Edward E. Kendrick, Robert Marshall, John Marshall, John Berry, or their assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay, construct, operate, and use a railroad through, upon, and along the following streets and avenues in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing in Fifty-ninth-street, at its intersection with Seventh-avenue, and running thence with a double track along Seventh-avenue to Greenwich-avenue; thence along Greenwich-avenue to Eighth street or Clinton-place; thence along Eighth-street or Clinton-place to Macdougal-street; thence along Macdougal-street to Fourth-street; thence along Fourth-street to Thompson-street; thence along Thompson-street to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street to West Broadway; thence along West Broadway to College-place; thence along College-place to Barclay-street; thence along Barclay-street to Broadway; also with a single track from the corner of Barclay and Church streets along Church-street to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street to Green-street; thence along Green-street to Clinton-place or Eighth-street; thence along Clinton-place or Eighth-street to University-place; thence with a double track along University-place and Union-place to Broadway; thence along Broadway to the Seventh-avenue, and to intersect with said track in such avenue; also with a single track from the corner of Clinton-place or Eighth-street and University-place along University-place to Wooster-street; thence along Wooster street to Canal-street; thence with a double track along Canal-street to West Broadway and to Greene-street; also, with a double track from the track in West Broadway along Duane-street to Broadway; also, commencing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and thence with a double track along Eleventh-avenue to Fourteenth-street; thence along Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street; thence along Hudson-street to Troy-street; thence along Troy-street with a single track to Fourth-street; thence along Fourth-street to Macdougal-street; thence along Macdougal-street to Bleecker-street; thence along Bleecker-street with a double track to Crosby-street; thence along Crosby-street to Howard-street; thence along Howard-street to Elm-street; thence along Elm-street to Reade-street; thence along Reade-street to Centre-street; thence along Centre-street to Chatham-street or Park-row; thence along Chatham-street and Park-row to Broadway; thence with a single track along Ann-street to Williams-street; thence along Williams-street to Fulton-street; thence along Fulton-street to South-street; thence along South-street to Beekman-street; thence along Beekman-street to intersect the said track in Park-row; also, with a double track along Centre-street, from Reade to Leonard streets; thence along Leonard-street to intersect with the track in Elm-street; also, with a single track connecting with the double track in Hudson-street at Troy-street, along Hudson-street to the southerly end of Abingdon-square and Bleecker-street; thence along Bleecker-street to Macdougal-street, to intersect with the double track in Bleecker-street; also commencing at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and running thence, with a double track along First-avenue to Twenty-third-street; thence along Twenty-third-street to Avenue A; thence along Avenue A to Fourteenth-street; thence along Fourteenth-street to Avenue D; thence along Avenue D to Eighth-street; thence, with a single track, along Eighth-street to Lewis-street; thence along Lewis-street to Grand-street; thence, with a double track, along Grand-street to East Broadway; thence along East Broadway, Chatham-square and Chatham-street to the track in Park-row; also, with a single track, from the corner of Avenue D and Eighth-street along Avenue D to Houston-street; thence along Houston-street to Goerck-street; thence along Goerck-street to Grand-street; thence along Grand-street, to connect with the track as heretofore authorized; also, with a double track, from the corner of East Broadway and Canal street along Canal-street to Broadway; also, with a double track, from the corner of Grand and Lewis streets, along Grand-street to the East River; also, with a double track, from the corner of East Broadway and Clinton-street, along Clinton-street to Avenue B; thence along Avenue B to intersect with the track in Fourteenth-street; also, with a single track, along Tenth-street to connect the track in Avenue B with the track in Avenue D; also, with a single track, along Eleventh-street to connect the track in Avenue B with the tract in Avenue D—together with the necessary turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the road, on the routes heretofore specified.

SEC. 2. Said railroad shall be constructed upon the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers shall require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto, as the Common Council of the City of New-York may, from time to time, by ordinance prescribe, and to the payment to the City, of the same license fee annually, for each car run thereon, as is now paid by other City railroads in said City; and the said persons above named, or their assigns, are hereby authorized to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers thereon, as is now charged by other City railroads in said City. And the said Common Council are hereby authorized and required to grant permission to the persons herein named, or their assigns, to construct, operate and use said railroad in, upon and along the several streets and avenues herein mentioned.

SEC. 3. In the construction, operation and use of such railroad, should such persons above named, or their assigns, deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon or across any of the streets or avenues above named, they are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect or use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof, respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six, of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850; but the provisions of the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities," passed April 4, 1854, shall not in any manner apply to this act or the said railroad herein authorized; and should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purposes of operating or constructing said railroad as above authorized, for which the said persons above named, or their assigns, shall be unable to agree with the owner for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or the title to the same, in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act, passed April 2, 1850, except that in any proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to, any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and declared to be inoperative, so far as the same are applicable to this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Immediately after this question was settled, the Senate adjourned, without taking up the other bills.

There was intense excitement in the lobbies, especially among the old *habitués* and the New-Yorkers. The bill that was displaying so much strength was a new comer—not twenty-four hours old—had in a large list of names, of whom but very few were known, and provided for constructing railroads through almost every available street and avenue in the City. Nothing was known of where it came from, and but few suspected where it was going to, or at what time it would go ahead, or where it would stop.

The shrewdest of the lobby intimate that it is a counter project to the five bills so mysteriously reported in the Assembly by Mr. POND—that it takes in those left out by the combination that put those bills in the House, and that its strength in the Senate is due to the fact that the outs were much the strongest party, had the most influence, the most adroitness, courage, boldness and knowledge of the Legislature. In confirmation of this, was the self-evident fact that HUGH SMITH, PETER B. SWEENEY, JACOB SHARP, and Excise-Commissioner KANE, and some others of that set, who are "in" the Honse bills, looked and acted very much as though they felt themselves taking a look at legislation from a very high point. They certainly were "tossed" last night—"worried" as ever was poor puss by a sky terrier.

They are, however, "C. G.'s," and though now pretty well up, I shall not be surprised to see them "light on their feet" when they come down. But light as they will, it don't seem probable that *they* are destined to "make anything out of railroads this year." They are said to "own the House." If so of course they can and will defeat "the omnibus." But do they own the House? Twenty-four hours ago they had "a sure thing" in the Senate. To day they couldn't get their draft for five votes certified as good. Though it was not intended that the omnibus should ever become a law, it is not now so improbable that it may reach that point.

This morning, at 11½ o'clock, the President announced the special order to be the third reading of the Railroad bill.

Mr. RICHARD CONNOLLY ("Slip pery Dick") moved to recommit, with instructions to insert a clause requiring the corporators to buy all the horses, omnibuses, harness, and old traps of every kind that might be in possession of the different omnibus lines likely to be interfered with in the operations of these roads.

This was rejected, by a vote of Ayes 15, Nays 17.

Mr. BELL moved to recommit, to insert an amendment which he wished to have in. He did not send it up, but was proceeding to debate the bill when he was called to order, upon the ground that the vote had been ordered to be taken "without debate." The President ruled the point well taken. Mr. PROSSER appealed, and the decision of the Chair was sustained, Ayes 25, Nays 7.

The third reading was then proceeded with without further interruption, and the vote taken on the final passage, resulting Ayes 20, Nays 12—a full Senate—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. *Blood*, *Colvin*, Fiero, *Grant*, Hammond, *Kelly*, Ketcham, Lapham *Lawrence*, McGraw, Munroe, *J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, *Spinola*, Truman, Warner—20.

NOES—Abell, Bell, *Connolly*, Ferry, *Gardiner*, Goss, Hillhouse, Manierre, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Williams—12.

Two members from New-York, Messrs. KELLY and MURPHY voted Aye, and two, Messrs. MANIERRE and CONNOLLY, voted No.

Mr. BELL moved a reconsideration, and on that motion spoke at length against the bill. The motion to reconsider was lost, Ayes 11, Noes 20. So the bill went at once to the Assembly.

In 1855, a bill to confirm JACOB SHARP'S grant to build a railroad in Broadway passed the Assembly by a vote of 73 to 45.

In 1856, a bill was introduced but never reached a vote in either house.

In 1857, a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad from the Central Park to the Astor House was introduced, passed the House by a vote of 89 to 13, and was reported favorably in the Senate. It was LOT reached until the last night of the session, and then too late to pass it, although there were 22 Senators declared in its favor.

In 1858 the same bill passed the House by a very decisive majority, but was not reached in the Senate, although it was favorably reported.

In 1859, bills to construct three roads were projected. They were known as "The Parallel," "The Fourteenth-street," and "The Avenue D." There was also a bill to confirm the grant given by the City for the Ninth-avenue Road. These all passed the Assembly, but were "beat in the Senate."

So you see the bill passed to-day is the first that has ever passed the Senate.

It has yet to go to the House. Will it pass them? The probabilities are not easy to determine. One moment you think it will—the next you think it will not.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat as to its paternity—as to who got it up, who is putting it through, and all that. Some of these may be true. But I suspect all are untrue, except that which construes "the combination" to be a counter-plot to beat the Railroad bills in the House. I think it was formed for that purpose solely, and with a view of rebuking the folly and selfishness of the cabal that originate "the fire bills." It has been more successful, I think, than was supposed—being helped by many, not because they had any friendship for it, but because they had some arrearages to make good. The extraordinary success of the movement, so far, may tempt its projectors to try its strength in the House. If they should seriously undertake it, the bill will pass. There is hardly a property-holder from New-York, who came here to oppose City Railroads, who is not rejoiced at the passage of the bill through the Senate, and who does not express his willingness to see it go through the House. Perhaps this feeling would change, on the sober, second thought. Just now it is a feeling of joy at the discomfiture of old opponents, more than anything else, that animates them to the extent of declaring their satisfaction at what has taken place.

A bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law was favorably reported in the Senate this morning. I send you the bill as reported. Its provisions have been mainly determined upon by men in the confidence of the majority. I think this, or something very like it, will pass.

Senator FIERO introduced a bill this morning, requiring the Erie Railroad Company to carry milk at a price not exceeding three-fourths of a cent a quart, including the return of the empty cans. Also, that the Company shall carry all milk by the way of Piermont, and that it shall be landed at a point south of Forty-second-street, New-York city, before 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to punish fraudulent sales of personal property. This is aimed at the whole tribe of mock auctioneers, and is designed to be effective. The crime is clearly specified, and the penalties are made very severe.

Senator MANIERRE reported a bill authorizing the Comptroller, the Presidents of the Board of Supervisors and Metropolitan Police, and the Police Justices of the First District, to locate and construct a building for a Court-house for the First District Court. The expense is not to exceed $50,000.

In the House, the General Orders move up—mostly local bills.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading was one authorizing the Comptroller to fund the floating debt of the City of New-York.

The Toll bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 60 to 40.

A select Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

The Canal Board made the appointments of collectors and weigh masters to day. GEORGE H. METCALF is appointed collector at New-York. The appointment of clerks has not yet been made.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered an address on the sanitary condition of the City of New-York, last evening. He had but an indifferent audience. I do not think the Legislature is easily moved to appreciate the importance of that subject. They must be drilled early in the session, by men who understand the subject. Had Dr. BELLOWS come early and tarried long, he might have effected something. As it is, there is little likelihood that in the jostle and whirl of conflicting political movements, and in the struggle for precedence between private measures, that the subject of the public health will receive any attention. Modern legislation is for the importunate, not the unfortunate, Recollect that.

There is an enormous rush of people to the capital this week. I think myself somewhere in the vicinity of DUFF'S saloon, as I go up the Park walk. The people you meet you'll find there when they ain't here.

LEO.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE AND IN THE COURTS—ONE CENT OR TWO—WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8, 1860.

The question of cheap ferriage, so immediately important to the thousands who daily pass between New-York and Brooklyn, was fully discussed this week—in its popular bearings—before the Committee of the Assembly on Senator SPINOLA'S bill, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, when a delegation from Brooklyn, a Committee of the Common Council, and Ex-Attorney-General TREMAINE, were heard in favor of, and Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS and A. O. HALL, on behalf of the Sinking Fund of New-York, against the bill; and in its legal aspects, before the Supreme Court, General Term, on Wednesday, when a motion was made, for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction, restraining the corporate authorities of the City of New-York from carrying out the proposed sale, which they have advertised, of a lease for ten years, from 1st of May, 1861, of the five ferries now run by the Union Ferry Company.

Mr. J. W. GILBERT, of New-York, opened the motion, and was supported by Mr. TREMAINE. They argued that, if the act sought to be restrained is illegal as to all the ferries, or any part of them, or if it is the result of collusion between the defendant and the Ferry Company, or if it will be an abuse of corporate powers, or a violation of the implied conditions upon which the trust is held, a proper case is established for an injunction to be issued in an action brought in the name of the people against the Corporation of New-York.

The proposed lease of the five ferries would be illegal, and should be restrained by injunction, because as to two of them, which were established by the defendant—the Hamilton-avenue, in November, 1846, and the Wall-street Ferry, in May, 1853—the defendant has no title or authority; such ferries having been illegally established, and no subsequent legislation having given them legal existence.

The law of May 14, 1845, was a valid and constitutional repeal of the governmental power which had been conferred upon the Corporation of New-York by ancient charter and laws, to establish ferries; and any ferries which the defendant has assumed to establish, while such law was operative, were illegal. The power of the Legislature to resume the right to establish future ferries after the power has been granted to a municipal corporation is affirmed in the recent opinion of Judge STRONG, in Court of Appeals—case of Aiken *vs.* The Western Railroad Company. That portion of the act of 1845 which resumes the governmental power to establish ferries, and repealed all charters and laws conferring these powers upon New-York, so far as they were unexecuted, is not repealed by the amended Charter of 1857. Full effect may be given to the latter law without restoring in any manner to the City of New-York the governmental power of establishing ferries, which had been so carefully resumed by the Legislature in 1845.

The Hamilton-avenue and Wall-street ferries having been established while the power to establish them was vested solely in the State, they would, if legalized, become the property of the State, and the State would be entitled to receive rents and emoluments accruing from them. While it may be true that the plaintiffs are in error in claiming in the complaint that the right to regulate the ferries is vested in the Commissioners provided for in the Act of 1845, by reason of the repeal of so much of that act as created such Commissioners, so it is equally true that the ferries themselves were illegally established, and therefore the defendants should be restrained from leasing them.

The injunction should be granted, because the proposed sale and lease would be the fruit of a combination and agreement between the defendants and the Union Ferry Company to vest in the latter a monopoly of the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn; a monopoly which would be detrimental to commerce, injurious to the interests of the inhabitants of Brooklyn and New-York, and against public policy. It is not claimed that there is any "corrupt agreement to participate in the profits of the transaction, if ultimately consummated by a lease;" but the agreement to sell and lease upon such terms as must exclude from competition the great mass of mankind, and secure the ferries to this Company, is proved, by the fact of the Union Ferry Company applying to the defendant to sell and lease all the ferries in one parcel; the Company possessing itself of the outstanding leases, and, with a view to the new arrangement, applying to have the old leases fall in immediately, before the expiration of their term; the defendants assenting to these applications; and the terms of sale. The agreement also provides, by implication, that the present high rates of toll may be charged and collected under the new lease, while men of ample means stand ready to take the ferries and run them for one-half of these rates. In pursuance of this collusive agreement, the defendants reject the authenticated offer made by the Corporation of Brooklyn to secure to New-York all the rents they asked in their notice of sale, if they would reduce the rates of tolls one half, so as to conform to the old and abrogated rates. Conceding that an agreement which secures such undue advantages to the Ferry Company over all the world was founded in an honest sense of duty, it is insisted that it is just as illegal and just as pernicious as though it were founded in actual personal corruption.

Independent of any actual agreement, the proposed sale and lease are a flat and clear violation of the terms and spirit of the act of 1857, under which the defendants profess to be acting; in exposing the five ferries in a lump for sale, and requiring the purchaser to buy the ferry property of such five ferries as a condition of his purchase; in the unequal position in which it places this Company and other bidders; in preventing that competition at the sale which the clear purpose of the statute required; in enabling the defendant to designate indirectly the purchaser, and in excluding the great mass of the community from becoming bidders, by reason of the onerous terms required; in requiring that, the amount bid should be at least equal to the present rental. Such conditions are not sanctioned by the law of 1857. The power to impose them implied the power to multiply others *ad libitum*.

Even if the claims presented on the part of the plaintiffs were doubtful, yet a stronger case could scarcely be presented for invoking the equitable power of the Court to restrain by injunction the granting of this lease until the legal rights of the parties may be deliberately adjudged. Scarcely any appreciable injury can result thereby to the defendants. The term of the proposed lease was to commence May 1, 1861, and the present leases do not expire until May 1, 1861, and May and July, 1863. The case could be prosecuted to the Court of last resort within half that time, and then, if the defendants prevail, their sale and lease will be free from the cloud that now hangs over them. The pecuniary interests affected by the action are immense—the toils having already reached nearly a million of dollars annually—and they will increase largely during the ensuing ten years; while the principles involved are of still greater consequence. The proceeding against which the plaintiffs contend is an attempt to sustain a monopoly, which is at war with the spirit of our Government and the character of our people.

Mr. EVARTS, in opposing the motion, went into a short statement of the case. The Comptroller of the City of New-York, in pursuance of authority from the Common Council, advertised for leasing at auction for ten years to the highest bidder, the ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn, by the Fulton, South, Hamilton-avenue, Wall-street and Catherine-street ferries. A principal condition of the case required that the lessee should run the several ferries at a *uniform* rate of fare, not exceeding the present rates, and that the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of the lease, should be a forfeiture of the lease. These provisions, he contended, were highly important and beneficial to the inhabitants of both cities—especially Brooklyn—as without a uniform rate some ferries would be over-crowded, and property in that neighborhood benefitted to the injury of other portions of the city, while, if not obliged to run all the ferries, those which did not pay would be discontinued, to the great inconvenience of those who now rely upon them. He adverted to the complaint, and argued that it was apparent from the affidavits that the income derived by the lessees of the ferries from the present rates of fare had not, in fact, exceeded a fair return for the capital and risks involved in the business; and that no estimate of adequate earnings from a redu

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A New-Yorker in Trouble—Judge Terry—Gamblers' Struggles for Relief—The Indians and the Whites—Pacific Railroad Movements — Washoe Growing Richer, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

Dr. ROBERT P. CHASE, a native of Penn Yan, (Yates Co., N. Y.,) and a graduate of Fairfield Medical College, came to this city, in 1852, from St. Louis, (Mo.,) where he practiced medicine, lost a first wife and married a second, than either of whom there are few better women living, as say those who knew both. A terrible misfortune has overtaken the Doctor, or a sad scrape he has fallen into, I know not which. When the Branch Mint was established here, the Doctor, another physician of New-York birth, and a Mr. MAHER, of Baltimore, went into partnership, and established the "San Francisco Gold Works," to supply the Mint with nitric acid. The old partners by degrees all got out except Dr. CHASE, and new ones, including (Dr., now) Judge COON and a Mr. SHEPHERD, came in. The partners disagreed. The Doctor alleges that he furnished the brains and money too, while they only furnished money; that they were shrewd business men, but knew nothing of chemicals; didn't know whether the acid was to be made in zinc, lead, or glass, that their ignorance continually lost them money; in short, that he was in bad company, and being bound to get out, made no secret of his intention to set up a rival establishment. He has imported the lead for a new factory, which is still in the market. Meanwhile his partners, last Fall, bought out his share at a rate which they claimed to be exorbitant, to get rid of him. Meanwhile, the Mint people have been complaining that the acid was so adulterated as frequently to be useless. The Acid Works Company tested their acid, and sealed the carboys with a private mark. Still the adulterations continued; indeed, the carboys, which were always left in an open lot, were found with the clay luting off, the strings cut, and the seals broken. To make it still more evident that the "Works" had an enemy, one day last December, while the Mint was closed, the factory was fired by an incendiary, and nothing but remarkable good fortune prevented their being burned down. On Tuesday night last, a detective officer secreted himself near the carboys, and waited for the perpetrator of the mischief. Soon a man came up, cut the strings, plucked out the stopper of one, dropped something in, and went on to the next. The officer rushed out, the adulterator of nitric acid fled up Commercial-street, up Kearney, across Sacramento—the officer at his heels. On the next block the officer caught and arrested—Dr. CHASE! a man who has borne as good a reputation as any one in the city, who has a comfortable practice here, who owns a house in Bush-street, was deemed well-to-do, and has a delightful family. The Doctor says he was not running; that he had not been ten minutes out of his house, that he had been round the block in Kearney street to talk "Washoe" with a friend, having contracted the silver-mine fever, as almost every other business man in town has. He gave bail, and was set at liberty. The examination takes place to-day. The town fancies it scarcely possible that the Doctor can be exculpated. Those who know him believe it impossible that he can be guilty. He is about 45, venerable from his gray hair, and pleasing in his address.

The Legislature is teased this week with sundry annoyances. First, there are amendments hotly urged to the dueling law, which are well enough to appearances, but the fear is that when they are passed they will be found to have only opened the meshes for the escape of Judge TERRY. If our Prosecuting Attorney were disposed, he could prevent any accident of the sort by bringing on TERRY'S trial next Tuesday, in the Court of Sessions, where the late decision of the Supreme Court left it to take place. Then there is a strenuous effort made to ease up the stringency of the gambling act. The only excuse for it is, that the law requires such direct and incontrovertible proof to convict, that it is exceedingly difficult to catch a wily offender. But then, when one is caught, he must go to prison. It is the *prison penalty* that is so offensive; fines the gamblers care nothing for. Then the Capital removal grows more and more probable daily, and at the last advices, San Francisco was ahead of all competitors for the prize, if removal should be agreed on. Of course, all members, and all who expect to be members, prefer to have the Capital here; but the country objects, for fear that the commercial emporium will outweigh the rest of the State, if it is favored too much.

HENLEY (late Indian Superintendent) has published a card, pronouncing an unqualified and unmitigated falsehood the report of Maj. JOHNSTON, of the United States Army, concerning the Round Valley massacres, which in a late letter I conveyed to you. As the Major is out of the State just now, the rejoinder is not immediately forthcoming. But Maj. DILLON, in a communication dated Jan. 27, 1860, concerning the Mendocino Reservation, and the alleged hostilities of the Indians there, writes thus to the Commandant-General of this Department:

"That the Indians in this vicinity are hostile is emphatically incorrect. If any stock has been killed by the Indians within the above-mentioned time, (two months,) I certainly have no knowledge of it, nor do I believe it to be true. That no citizen or white person has been killed by these Indians is a fact which I am prepared to prove.

Since my last arrival in this valley, more than a year ago, but one white man has been killed, or even attacked, by these Indians, and in this case there was excellent reason to believe that the man was engaged in the abduction of an Indian woman.

In respect to the necessity of an additional force here, for the protection of the inhabitants, I can confidently assert that the Indians stand infinitely more in need of protection than the whites.

I cannot be mistaken in asserting the belief that there are certain parties having interests in this valley, whose aim it is, backed by their minions, to exterminate the Indians in this valley, as well as in the adjacent mountains, for the sole purpose of increasing the now limited range for stock. A company of volunteers has been ranging in this vicinity all the Winter, and, in connection with the citizens of this valley, has, as well, as I am able to ascertain, been engaged in the murder of all the Indians, whose misfortune it has been to fall in with them. * *

There seems to be a settled determination on the part of the citizens of this valley to annoy in every way the agents of the Indian Department on this Reservation. Daily do they pull down the fences, and drive their stock upon the Reservation; almost nightly do they come into the rancherias of the Indians and take away women; and only a few days since a house on the premises was broken open forcibly and two women, therein confined, taken off by the parties who forced the lock."

Our Supervisors have agreed in urging upon the Legislature certain amendments to the Consolidation Act, which deprives all our city officials of their fees, and makes a reduction on their salaries of from $1,000 to $2,000 each. As the city officers are mostly Republicans, or at least Anti-Administration, and as the Legislature is Democratic, the amendments will probably be adopted in all haste. This would leave our officers with very little, if any, better salaries than you generally give in New-York. It would give our County Judge $5,000; Sheriff, $8,000; Under Sheriff, $250 a month; three Deputy Sheriffs, $200 a month; seven Deputies, $150 a month; District-Attorney, $4,000 a year; County Clerk, $4,000; Coroner, $3,500; Harbor Master, $3,600; Tax Collector, $6,000; Recorder, $3 500; Chief of Police, $4,000; Superintendent of Schools, $3,000; Clerk of Supervisors, $2,400; Chief Engineer, (Fire Department,) $2,500, and so on. These sums are in full compensation for all services, and no stealing can be done with any chance of escaping early detection.

The Pacific Railroad Convention is in session at Sacramento, but its meetings do not command much attention. Yesterday, it adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to offer $60,000 to such company as shall complete within eighteen months a line of telegraph from this State to St. Louis; and $40,000 to such other company as may complete a second telegraphic connection as aforesaid.

Everybody is speculating in Washoe. A friend gave $1,250 for a few inches of claim there, yesterday noon, and was fool enough to refuse an offer of $1,600 cash for it before sun-down. Every man who goes up, prospecting for claims, comes back with his mouth full of bigger stories than his predecessor, as to its inexhaustible richness. During January last, 58,000 ounces, or 2 5-12 tons of silver from Washoe were deposited at the mint, and these two tons contained $13,213 of gold. People begin to speculate upon the prospects of a derangement of the exchanges of the world by the products of that region within the next three years. From Calaveras County, yesterday, letters came down reporting rich gold and silver leads in that unprospected vicinity. And so the excitement is kept up. GLAUCUS.

A full week's racing is advertised to take place at the Wood-lawn Course, Louisville, Ky., commencing Monday, May 21st. The opening race is a sweepstakes for three years old colts and fillies, at mile heats, for which there are twenty-six entries. The same day a purse of $250 will be given for all ages, to go two miles. Purses of $700, $300, and $500 are announced for the three following days, to be severally run for at three, one and two mile heats.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Governor Murray's Return—The New Admiral—Remarkable Weather—The Eclipse—Disabled Vessels—Late News from Barbadoes, Demarara, Antigua, St. Vincent and Jamaica.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

Since my last communication to the TIMES, the administration of the Government of these Islands has been resumed by Col. MURRAY, who, after eight months absence on leave, arrived here on the 14th instant, from England. He has, however, but a very limited stay amongst us, as his allotted term of office, six years, will expire in the month of July next. The post of Governor of Bermuda is too good a one to remain vacant for an hour, there being the handsome little sum of about $14,000 a year derivable from it, while the duties are far from being arduous. The gossiping ones here say that Col. MURRAY, who was rather poor when he first came to the Colony, has saved and funded some $50,000 out of his pay and emoluments as Governor.

Our new Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., is daily expected here from England. He comes out in a new fifty gun steam frigate, the *Emerald*, which was put in commission especially to convey him to his command in these seas. His flag-ship, the *Nile*, screw two-decker, would follow him in April next. Why he has been directed to proceed in such haste to the scene of his official labors is a little puzzling, even to the shrewdest, for the present Admiral, Sir HOUSTON STEWART, did not anticipate leaving for England before the latter part of March.

The weather here continues delightfully fine, excepting a little boisterousness from northwest and southwest ten days ago. We have had, as yet, nothing like the season of Winter. Some gentlemen from New-York, who arrived here a few days since, are delighted, even to wonderment, at the very remarkable difference of temperature at this period of the year, which they are now enjoying, compared with what they experienced a fortnight ago in your City, which is only some seven hundred miles away from our shores. When I add that overcoats are at a discount, you may readily imagine that the importers of stoves are wishing that these very handy heat-generators were back again in the hardware shops of your City.

The eclipse of the moon, on the 7th inst., was grandly visible here. It commenced at 8:44 o'clock, and ended at 11:36. The eclipse was greatest at 10: 0 o'clock.

The British brig *Falcon*, WILSON, Master, from Halifax, N. S., bound to Trinidad, put in here yesterday in distress, having a portion of her bulwarks stove in and her rigging considerably damaged. This injury occurred in a heavy storm shortly after leaving port.

The steamer *Delta* arrived, yesterday, from St. Thomas, bringing news from several of the West India Colonies.

The accounts from Barbados are to the 10th inst. The making of sugar was progressing slowly, and although the quality was pronounced good, the yield of the cane was unsatisfactory. Only one cargo of the new crop (300 hhds. for London) had been shipped. The Colonial Secretary of Barbados, Mr. WALKER, goes to Trinidad to administer the Government in the room of Mr. KEATE, the Governor, who goes home to recruit his health. But Governor KEATE has been lately in bad odor with the Trinidadians, and the health-trip may turn out to be a decent excuse to get away from his opponents.

Demerara dates are to the 9th February. Immigration was the chief public topic then on the tapis. Letters from the agent of the colony in China had been received reporting very favorably of a supply of labor from that distant country—the Chinese authorities actually assisting in the project. A ship with 377 Chinese laborers (including 40 married couples) would shortly leave for Demarara. 580 captured Africans from St. Thomas, and 380 immigrants from Calcutta, had just arrived in the Colony. The weather was very fine, and sugar-making going on satisfactorily.

The general election at Antigua was resulting in the return of nearly all the old members.

St. Vincent dates to 2d February report that the canes were yielding well in that Island, inducing hopes of a good sugar crop.

Jamaica advices to Feb. 10, speak most favorably of the sugar crop, which is expected to yield 10,000 hogsheads—a considerable increase over last year's return. The manufacture of the article was going on rapidly. The health of Kingston had greatly improved.

Brig *Princess Royal* and schooner *Peerless* to leave Bermuda on the 1st of March for New-York.

Yours truly, *,*

From Arizona.

CAPT. EWELL'S PURSUIT OF THE APACHES—A CHIEF'S SPEECH—THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Friday, Feb. 18, 1860.

Captain EWELL and party reached Tucson on the 14th instant, having returned much sooner than expected. The party was reinforced by the arrival of ten Mexicans from Tucson, on the day succeeding their departure, which increased the force under Capt. EWELL to fifty-two men. The Mexicans also brought intelligence that an Indian woman, of the Pinal tribe, who had been left in Tucson as a spy, had started out to give the alarm to the tribe, and Capt. EWELL pushed on with all speed in order to surprise the Indians before they could receive intimation of the approach of the troops.

On the evening of the 5th, they struck the trail of the party whom they were pursuing, which, from appearances they judged to be only two days old.

On the morning of the 10th they started at sunrise, but the rain of the preceding day had so obliterated the trail that they experienced some difficulty in following it; but the trailers soon discovered that it was making for the country inhabited by the Tonti Apaches. Early in the afternoon the commander was convinced by indications upon the trail that the Indians were not far in advance, and halting his men in a ravine, a scout was sent forward to reconnoiter the ground. Upon his return he reported that the Indians were encamped on a hill about two miles distant, and from the commotion in camp it was evident that they either had received intimation of the approach of the troops, or were celebrating some festival of the tribe. Capt. E. advanced, and found that they were aware of his proximity, and that it would be impossible to surprise them.

Capt. EWELL found it impossible to get near the enemy to fire with effect. He chased them from hill to hill, but so adroitly did they manage that not a single shot struck them. Secure in their position, they assumed a defiant air, sneered at the "Americanos," and in miserable Spanish replied to Capt. EWELL'S demand for the return of the stock, that if he wanted it "come up to them and take it." Their spokesman made a speech something to this effect:

"The Americans are a very great people. They are kind to the poor Indian. They give him blankets to keep him warm and food to stay his hunger. What have you come here for? I thought we were good friends. Did we not visit Tucson and Tubac, and go on an excursion to the Fort to see you all? We sat by your fires in friendship, and ate of your bread; and now you come to kill us, our wives and our children. But you never can do it. Our mountain fastnesses are impenetrable. You must no longer expect us to be friends. We have visited you in your homes, and have counted your cattle and your people. We are too smart to be caught. We do not want to be friends. You slay our people, but forget we are brave and will have our revenge. You go out in pairs, or by threes and fours, and we will mow you down. The Indian will drive the pale faces from the land of his fathers, and once more erect his cabin in the fertile valley, amid the ruins of your habitations. We will not bury the hatchet again. We have taken your stock and will not give it up. If you conquer us, the red man must first fall before your fire."

After chasing them from hill to hill without success, as night was closing in, Capt. EWELL withdrew his forces and encamped. Soon after dark, the Indians crawled up and fired several shots into camp, none of which took effect.

The Legislature of New-Mexico has created a new county in this end of the Territory, under the name of Tucson County. It is said to comprise all the country west of the Chiricahui Mountains. The town of Tucson to be the county seat. Heretofore our county has comprised an area of nearly 40 000 square miles, and as the Court was held at Mesilla, we of the western portion were without the protection of law. Should Congress do nothing for Arizona at the present session, there is a strong probability that a Convention will be called by the people, for the purpose of forming an independent Provisional Government. After the failure of Congress to act, this step will be viewed with favor by our citizens, but any premature movement will be likely to meet with violent opposition. HESPERIAN.

The Mexican Treaty.

From the Washington States and Union.

The commercial and manufacturing interests in the non-slaveholding States are rapidly awakening to the important advantages secured to the United States by the new Mexican Treaty now awaiting ratification.

We learn, upon reliable authority, that numerously-signed memorials from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere in the Northern States, are pouring in upon their Senators, urging their zealous coöperation for the consummation of this great national measure.

We have never permitted ourselves to doubt for a moment that the sanction of the Senate to stipulations so favorable to the peace and prosperity of the Union would be obtained. Their rejection could scarcely fail to precipitate the two countries into a sanguinary war.

If *protection* be really desired for American products, here is a channel through which it may be derived more legitimately and profitably than through any other that can be suggested. Mexico, under this new covenant, would become one of the finest markets for iron machinery and other manufactures that ever was presented to industrial pursuits.

The commercial portion of the Treaty is not unlike that just concluded between Great Britain and France, and, if ratified, will unite the two peoples in bonds of durable friendship, apart from the reciprocal material interests which it will bestow on the one and the other.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Official Statement of the Measures Taken to Repress Cortinas—The Dispatch of Gov. Houston.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, and the documents accompanying it, which were laid before the Senate on Tuesday last, relative to Indian and other depredations on the borders of Texas:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1860.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 23d of February, 1860, I transmit to that body a communication of the Secretary of War, furnishing all the information requested in said resolution.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1860.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 23d ult., requesting to be furnished with "any communication" which "may have been received from the Governor of the State of Texas, and the documents accompanying it, concerning alleged hostilities now existing on the Rio Grande, between the citizens or the military authority of Mexico and that State respectively," I have the honor to state that in preparing the papers called for by this resolution, I have thought it might be a matter of interest, perhaps of importance, to have a succinct statement of the origin and progress of the troubles on that border. With this view I have made a synopsis of the transactions as they appear from papers on file in this office, but which are not sent to the Senate because they have not been called for.

It will appear from these documents that nothing could exceed the contrariety of statement and opinion, even amongst those having the best opportunity of knowing. One thing only is certain, and that is that from a small beginning these difficulties have rapidly increased, until they seriously threaten the peace of the two countries.

On the 5th day of February, 1859, Brevet Major-Gen. D. E. TWIGGS, then commanding the Military Department of Texas, with the approval of the General-in-Chief, but without the sanction of the War Department, issued orders directing the abandonment of Fort Brown, Ringgold Barracks, and Fort McIntosh, posts on the Rio Grande, each garrisoned by a single company of troops.

The reasons assigned by Gen. TWIGGS for breaking up these posts are given in a communication received from him under date of March 28, 1859, of which the following is a copy:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, March 28, 1859.

SIR: I have heard incidentally (not officially) that the "Department at Washington disapproved of my breaking up the posts in Texas." It was not till after consultation with the Lieutenant-General commanding the army, and his verbal approval, that I determined to do so; of which I, on the 13th of January, informed the Secretary of War, through your office. The order was not issued until the 30th of January, and the movements were not hurried, in order to give time, if it was not approved by the Secretary, for it to be countermanded. Having an extensive frontier to guard from an enemy who was making daily inroads upon the inhabitants, and having so few troops, I, after mature consideration, determined to abandon the posts on the Rio Grande, and place the troops on the frontier. There is not, nor ever has been, any danger of Mexicans crossing on our side of the river to plunder or disturb the inhabitants; and the outer or Indian line for troops is solely to have an expenditure of the public money. At every post that has been abandoned in Texas an outcry has been raised, and plenty of Indian signs seen. The citizens in the vicinity of these posts are very unwilling to lose the opportunity of handling a portion of the money necessarily expended by the Government and troops.

In conclusion, I have respectfully to say, that I have always, so far as I knew them, carried out the views of the secretary and Commanding-General, and shall still do so to the best of my ability; and it is a source of mortification and regret to me to find I have failed in this instance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major-General United States Army,
Commanding Department.

To Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington.

It was not thought proper to countermand this order, because of the high military authority upon which it was made, and because it was believed that the movement would have already been made before orders to the contrary could reach the troops. There was no well-founded reason to apprehend any danger from the withdrawal of the garrisons until the 20th of October, 1859, information reached the Department that CORTINAS, with a band of desperadoes, had, on the 27th of September, entered Brownsville and murdered several citizens of the place, besides committing repeated acts of plunder. This information came through Gen. TWIGGS, the officer in command of that department, and to whom application was made for troops to protect the place. The General promptly determined upon the disposition of certain troops, which he thus explains: "I shall order one company of infantry to the junction of the Leona and Frio Rivers and one to some point below Fort Duncan. A detachment of artillery has been ordered to scout between Forts Clark and Duncan, and a company of cavalry from Camp Hudson to the same point."

In addition to these movements, orders were given from this Department to Gen. TWIGGS to reoccupy Fort Brown immediately with two companies from Fort Clark. On the 20th of October this information was communicated to Hon. JOHN HEMPHILL, a Senator from Texas, in response to a request of the citizens of Brownsville, asking for protection.

Disturbances, however, seemed to increase at Brownsville, and in consequence of communications from the above-named Senator, and from the citizens of the town, relative to the disastrous state of affairs on the Rio Grande, received on the 3d of November, 1859, orders were given from this Department to move one company of artillery from Baton Rouge to Fort Brown, which order was promptly executed.

On the 19th of November the following dispatch was received from General TWIGGS: "Nov. 12, 1859. Gen. TWIGGS reports that an express had just arrived at his head quarters with information that Brownsville had been burnt, and 100 Americans killed by CORTINAS. He ordered out seven companies of foot and two of horse, under Major HEINTZELMAN, to take the field."

This alarming state of affairs thus set forth by the commanding General seemed to demand that prompt and active measures should be taken by the Department, and orders were at once issued by telegraph to Col. SUMNER to send from Fort Leavenworth two companies of light artillery and three companies of foot; and similar orders were sent to the commander at Fort Monroe to send six companies of foot with all speed to the Rio Grande. But the following dispatch from the commanding General came just in time to prevent the movement of the troops: "Nov. 21, 1859. Gen. TWIGGS reports that the reports concerning CORTINAS prove to be mostly false; the order sending troops to Brownsville has been countermanded."

Very great and perplexing difficulties presented themselves in the progress of these events to determine upon the proper line of action to pursue. CORTINAS was represented alternately as a Mexican bandit, leading Mexican invaders, and as a citizen of Texas, merely engaged in a private feud, backed by and opposed to citizens of his own State. But about the disorder and growing feeling of hostility between the Mexicans and Americans there could be no doubt, and therefore it was deemed proper to concentrate such a force on the border as the means and men at the command of the Department would authorize.

It is certain that, whatever may have been the origin of the quarrel, or who the parties to it at first, it has now grown to formidable and dangerous proportions. The band of CORTINAS increased rapidly, until its numbers reached over five hundred men, and he posted himself on the banks of the Rio Grande, there keeping up constant and friendly intercourse with the Mexican shore, and maintaining an attitude of determined hostility to all Americans. So things remained until the 4th of December, when Maj. HEINTZELMAN, with 150 regular troops, and 180 Texan volunteers, fell in with CORTINAS, strongly posted, and, after a sharp engagement, routed him completely, taking his guns, camp equipage and munitions, and killing about 60 of the banditti. CORTINAS fled with his shattered band to the Mexican shore, where he still remains, insulting and firing upon Americans across the river, in defiance of Mexican authority, i. they attempt to exercise any, which is greatly questioned by many intelligent men having good opportunities to observe, whilst marauding parties of his men cross the river continually for the purposes of theft and plunder.

This state of affairs, as I understand it, constitutes the foundation of the report of the Commissioners sent by the Governor of Texas to the frontier to examine into all the facts connected with the disturbances on the border. And upon their report he declares that Texas has been invaded, and he calls for the "interposition of the Federal arm" for the protection of the citizens of the State.

This call of the Governor is the first which has yet been made by the authorities of Texas for any assistance in these disturbances from this Government; no doubt because it was considered by them, up this to time, as a matter involving local laws and interests rather than such as pertained to the honor or interests of the Confederacy.

But upon this call of the Governor of Texas, and upon the undeniable proof of gross outrages committed upon our soil, I did not hesitate to order a concentration of all the force upon the frontier which the exigencies of the service elsewhere would allow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

AUSTIN, Feb. 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to forward by my friend, Gen. FORBES BRITON, Assistant Adjutant General of the State, and a prominent member of the State Senate, dispatches which I deem of importance, and desire that his Excellency the President shall consider the contents thereof.

I deplore the situation of Texas. An empty treasury, the Indian troubles unexampled for the last ten years, and the forays from Mexico on our southern borders, are well calculated to impress the mind of the Executive of the State of Texas with the intricacies of the attitude which he has in justice to his fellow-citizens and humanity, to assume, should not the Federal arm be speedily raised and extended in behalf of our suffering frontier.

The Executive of Texas is greatly desirous to avoid any course which might raise even a question as to the propriety of his action. Notwithstanding all his moderation and desire to eschew an attitude unpleasant to him, he may, in a short time, be required to resort to the indefeasible right of self-defence to protect his fellow-citizens. He will, in addition to manifest forbearance, endeavor yet further to defer the action of the Federal Government. But matters new and startling arise, and he may feel that his duty is to meet the emergency in carrying his action so far as to not only repel the aggression from Mexico, but to adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of similar inroads upon our frontiers. Texas can, and will if appealed to, in thirty days be able to muster in the field ten thousand men, who are anxious, embarrassed as her finances are, to make reclamation upon Mexico for all her wrongs.

Can we hope for aid from the Federal Government?

I have the honor to be, your obedient,
SAM. HOUSTON.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PETITIONS PRESENTED—A HURRIED SESSION.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, and after a quiet session of a little over half an hour, adjourned until Monday. The usual routine of petitions was presented, and of course they were appropriately referred, the President assuming *nem con* the authority thus to dispose of them. One of the petitioners, however, whose name the reporter could not catch—for the reporter's table is so placed that nothing which ought to be unsaid is ever heard—was particularly fortunate. He had engaged to pave a portion of Eighty-eighth street, and to have it completed within a precise time. He now petitioned for an extension of time on account of "the lateness of the season, and the scarcity of material," and as he had passed the Board of Aldermen, his appeal to the Councilmen could not go unheeded. The time asked for was granted, and the only addition to the assessment list, for those who are interested, will consist in the additional pay of the Inspector, with the possibility of further calls, by reason of "the lateness of the season, or the scarcity of material."

Next in importance was a bill for $2 50 for windows broken during the last election. The Councilman who represented this constituent, urgently pressed the claim, but the Board ruthlessly referred it to the appropriate Committee, whose report he will no doubt await with great anxiety. Several apportionments of assessments were confirmed as matters of course, as were some appropriations for enlarging the "bunking" apartments of some fire companies.

An invitation to attend an exhibition of a life-saving aparatus, emanating from members of the German "Turnverein," brought out a small spice of eloquence. One member wished to have it referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, evidently in derision, but Councilman PINCKNEY said that the petitioners were entitled at least to decent treatment, and therefore moved that the Committee have power to appoint a day for a public exhibition of the aparatus. In spite of much opposition, and not heeding the jeers cast upon the petitioners, he carried his point, and it was so referred. So we shall have an opportunity of recording the success or failure of the alleged invention.

A resolution to appoint the *Daily Transcript* one of the official papers was laid over, and, *ekeu*, we have to add, that one of a similar purport, endorsing the *Courier and Enquirer*, met the same fate by a very decided vote.

A report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of paving Fifty-third-street with the Belgium pavement, was passed as a matter of course, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City, meaning the tax-payers, the other half. But on the heels of this, and as if to prove that some things can be done as well as others, a report from the same Board came up, in favor of paving, with the Belgian pavement, the Third-avenue, from its junction at the Bowery to Forty-fourth-street, one-third of the expense to be borne by the Third-avenue Railroad Company, one-third by property-owners, and the other third by the City—which of course means property-owners.

Mr. PINCKNEY seemed to think it was a bad rule which would not work both ways, and admitted his inability to discover any reason why the residents or owners on Fifty-third street should be called on to pay one half the expense of paving, while those on the Third-avenue were only asked to contribute a third. His arguments, moderately urged, seemed to carry weight, for the matter was on his motion referred to the proper Committee. And so having warned the residents and owners on the line of Fifty-third-street, we leave them to care for their own interests, and hope they will succeed in convincing the Committee that they are entitled to as much consideration as those on the Third-avenue.

The Board meets again on Monday night, when, it is possible, the contested seat of Councilman BAKER, already decided by the Supreme Court, may come up for adjudication. The Councilmen are busy in reviewing decisions on this point, and it is not improbable that when the case comes up for final adjudication, some learned opinions may be delivered, showing that the *Supreme* Court is really an inferior court, and its decisions entirely irreconcilable with those of the Board of Councilmen. We, therefore, await the result of Monday's deliberations with deep anxiety, in which we know we are joined by the members of the Bar, who have watched the case with great interest from its incipiency.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

MONTHLY RETURN OF RECEIPTS—UNEXAMPLED PUNCTUALITY IN PAYMENTS.

The monthly return of the Receiver of Taxes, which was presented to the Comptroller yesterday, presents, in one sense, a remarkable state of facts—viz.; that never, or as near to never as the oldest inhabitant can recollect, has there been at this season so small an amount of uncollected taxes for the year. It may, perhaps, be accounted for by the unusual abundance of money, and the low rates at which it has for many months sought employment; or that parties owing for taxes chose to save the twelve per cent. added to the bills of delinquents.

But there is another side to the story. There remains yet of unpaid taxes, from 1843 to 1859, the enormous amount of $2,693,736 17; and with the exception of the year 1859, which embraces both real and personal property, the unpaid taxes are those levied on personal property alone. Whether any of this amount will ever be collected, is a question which will, we imagine, puzzle even the Comptroller; but it is quite probable that when the City of New-York shall balance its books at the end of the fiscal year, a very large portion of this indebtedness will have to be set down to "profit and loss"—owing to the impossibility of tracing personal property.

The amount of taxes remaining due, from 1843 to 1859, as above stated, was, on the 1st of February, $2,837,397 36, which has been reduced by the following payments and allowances:

Taxes paid during the month of February	$146,481 66
Taxes remitted	4,339 34
Taxes refunded	134 00
Interest on taxes due in 1859	6,367 53
Interest on taxes due in 1858	506 83
Interest on taxes due in 1857	410 31
Total	$158,239 67

Which is the whole amount paid in to or accounted for by the Receiver of Taxes for February, and it leaves, as we stated at first, a smaller amount of unpaid taxes than has been known for very many years.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR ARREARS OF TAXES.

We do not advertise gratuitously, but when, without infringing upon our rules, we can serve the public, we shall endeavor to do so. There are some things which seem to have passed the memory of old inhabitants, though in past days they were deemed rather formidable occurrences, and challenged universal attention. We allude to "Tax and Assessment" sales. As we premised, we do not intend to advertise gratuitously for the Corporation of the City of New-York, but as they have chosen to make the important announcement of a sale for unpaid taxes, through the medium of those papers having the least circulation, we, in pursuance of our duty, announce that a sale of property for unpaid Croton water rents, for the years 1853 and 1854, and for the unpaid taxes of 1855, will take place on the 4th day of June next.

If any of our readers have been so neglectful, or so forgetful, as to have omitted the payment of any tax, just or unjust, legal or illegal, laid during those years, we now give them notice that unless they step up to the Captain's office and settle, with the addendum of twelve per cent. per annum, they will stand a fair chance to lose their property, or invest in a never-ending lawsuit. It behooves, therefore, property owners to be on the watch for this sale, and if they do not know the ward number of their houses, to make some examination. We make these remarks after a careful perusal of the official advertisement, for the reason which, from personal experience, we are enabled to give.

The "Corporation Notice," so elaborately spread forth where it is never seen, bears the following, among among other headings: "To whom Assessed," "Description of Property," "Ward Map," "*Street Number*," &c., &c. On looking over this official advertisement, we find that the headings of the advertisement call for "street numbers," but in the entire circuit of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards, as thus constituted, viz., in 1853, 1854 and 1855, there is no single street number named. Property owners in those Wards who may have failed or forgotten to pay their taxes, and whose deeds record only street numbers, will do well to bear in mind, that the sale of their property will take place on the 4th day of June next, and if the regular advertisement affords them no certain information, they can acquire it by inquiring at three or four of the Departments of the City Government. They can learn all they desire to know by consulting the official papers in which the Common Council advertise. But they must not forget their Ward numbers, or before they are aware of it, their houses may be sold over their heads.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

It is not generally known, we presume, that, notwithstanding the multifarious duties which crowd upon the Commissioners, they are not insensible to the demands of science, and pay due regard to its claims. Many months ago, tables were prepared under the direction of Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief-Engineer, for the purpose of recording the temperature of the air and water at five different points on the line of the Aqueduct, viz., at the dam, at Tarrytown, at a point about five miles above the High Bridge, and at Eighty-sixth and Forty-second streets. The temperature of the air and water is taken three times daily, the tables being forwarded and duly recorded, for permanent use, by Mr. WINDER, chief clerk in the office of Mr. CRAVEN. From the February record, as kept at Tarrytown, and which is within half a degree the counterpart of the other stations, we gather that the temperature of the water in the aqueduct ranged from 33° to 35°, while the temperature of the air ranged from 59° to 9° below zero—the one varying only two degrees, the other sixty-eight: a fact for which philosophers must account. The water in the aqueduct has only varied one inch during the month, viz., from 4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 7 inches.

JUDGE STUMP AGAIN.—One of those little episodes that will happen sometimes in "the best regulated families" came off last night at the City Hotel, Annapolis. The particulars, as furnished by an eye-witness, are briefly these: Judge STUMP and Col. McKAIG happened to meet in the rear yard, when Col. McKAIG saluted the Judge in a friendly way, who replied, "I will speak to no man who would sign a report without reading the testimony." Col. M. replied, "If you say that I signed the report to oust you without reading the testimony, you are a—— liar!" Whereupon Judge STUMP raised his cane and struck at the Colonel. The latter returned the blow with a light stick he had in his hand. The Judge stepped back and fell over a stick of wood, when friends interfered and prevented any serious injury. The Judge then lit his cigar and moved off as cool as a cucumber, but it is believed that Col. M. will not be let off without "a new trial."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Day of Small Things—Fifteen Minor Cases Disposed of—A Jury Unable to Agree.

The case with which this Court opened yesterday was one of a most fearful outrage on a little girl—perhaps the most fearful ever brought into a Court of Justice. At a late hour the jury had not agreed upon a verdict, eleven being for conviction, and one, who thought the child too young to testify, for acquittal. The Judge gave directions that they should be provided with a breakfast this morning, as he would lock them up all night.

Michael Hart was driving a carriage on Jan. 1, in East Twenty-third-street. A child, named James Boyle, aged 9 years, was knocked down by the horses and the wheels passed over him. Hart was arrested and indicted for an assault. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Hovey, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing jewelry valued at $78, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Bernard Ryan was charged with perjury, and pleaded guilty. His friend, named William Hogan was indicted for bigamy a short time since, and Ryan, in order to become his bondsman, swore he was worth $4,000 in real estate. This being quite false he was held to answer, and yesterday was sent by the Court to two years in the State Prison.

John Dansworth, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from Earl Douglas, of No. 38 Malden-lane, sixteen decanters worth $2 each, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Oram, *alias* Mary Cole, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She stole a dress from Julia Rothchild, on Feb. 13th, valued at $25. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Tevis was tried for stealing $80 from Joseph Conrad, landlord of Conrad's Gardens, Yorkville, on Aug. 8, 1859. He was acquitted.

William Foster pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on George Ely, on April 30, 1859, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Lipman was tried for an assault and battery on Leopold Kaliski, on Jan. 10, and acquitted.

Richard Bettendown pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house at No. 37 Baxter-street, and was remanded.

Mary Spechan pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house at No. 39 Baxter-street, and was remanded.

James Thompson and Charles Manuel, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in entering the store of Wm. H. Voy, No. 10 Fourth-avenue, and stealing therefrom cigars and two coats, valued altogether at $215, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and one month.

Michael Flannigan pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Edward McCormack, on Nov. 15. He was remanded for sentence.

Dennis Murphy was tried for attempting an outrage on a woman named Ellen Donahoe, convicted of an assault, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Barnes & Park vs. *McAllister.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, who are the firm of Barnes & Park, wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers, in this City, for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant, who is the manufacturer of "McAllister's All-Healing Ointment, or World's Salve," from selling said ointment to any other persons than the firm of Barnes & Park, and to obtain specific performance of an agreement to supply plaintiffs exclusively.

The complaint set forth a contract between the parties, in respect to the manufacture and sale, for the term of twenty-one years, of the ointment in question, the component parts and manufacture of which is a secret, known only to the defendant. By the agreement, the defendant agreed to manufacture this salve for the plaintiff exclusively, for a stated price, in quantities from twenty to fifty gross, as the plaintiffs require, keeping them always with twenty gross on hand, the quality to be always equal to the standard existing when the contract was made in April, 1856, perfumed, labeled, put in packages, boxed and marked, as agreed on,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 7.

$2,000	U. S 5s, 1865	100	
10,000	U. S. 6s 1867	107	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	103¾	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, 'so	90	
5,000	do. 6s	b60	90
21,000	Missouri S. 6s		81¾
10,000	do	b10	81¾
5,000	do	b30	81¾
5,000	do	b30	81¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R		92¾
2,000	E. R. C. Bds. '62		90½
1,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtg.	103	
1,000	Hud. R. 3d Mtg		88½
1,000	do		86
1,000	do		86¾
9,000	W C R R 8 ct 1st Mtg. S. F	C bds.	95
12,000	H. & St J. R. bds.		65
5,000	do		65¾
30	Bank of N. York		102½
50	Bank S. N. Y		98
10	Bank of Com		85¾
25	Continental Bank		99
35	American Ex. Bk		99
300	Cary Imp Com'py.		5
300	Del. & Huds. Co		94⅜
45	do		94⅜
50	do	s10	94⅜
10	Penn Coal Co		83
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30	93¾
50	do	s10	93¾
50	do		93¾
200	do		93¾
50	Canton Company		21¾
150	do		21
100	do		20¾
200	Brooklyn City R.		116
475	Ill. Central R		59¾

SECOND BOARD.

6,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	
6,000	Missouri 6 s. 6s		81¾
7,000	Hud. R. R 2d M	99	
13,000	Mich. C R 8 pr.c. 1st M. S F. C Bs.	95	
5,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs.	95	
25	Cumb. Coal Pr		16
150	Canton Co		20
100	do		19¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R	b60	72¾
400	do	s10	72¾
50	do	s30	73¾
200	do	s10	73¾
400	do	s30	73¾
200	do	b60	73¾
100	do		73¾
1,000	do	s3	73¾
100	do	b60	73¾
150	do	s5	73¾
50	do	s10	74⅜
100	Reading R		41¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co		93¾
32	do		93¾
100	do	b30	94
50	do	b10	94
200	do		94
10	Hudson River R		39½
400	M. & N. R. g s		113¾
100	Panama R		133½
100	Ill. Cen. R	b60	60¾
2	do		60
30	Gal. & Chic. R		58½
510	do		58¾
100	do	b10	58¾
100	do	s30	58¾
200	do	b60	58¾
500	Clev. & Tol R		20
500	do	b30	20¼
100	do	b30	20
50	Second-av R		98
100	Del L. & W. R		87

THURSDAY, March 8—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange continues to increase, both on outside investment orders in regular dividend securities, and on speculation. The demand is ahead of the supply of Stocks on the Street, and so we have to record a moderate additional advance from day to day, until the prices for some descriptions are from 1½@2½ ₱ cent. on the sales of this day week. The improvement in New-York Central, from the lowest point of last week, is 2¾ ₱ cent., and the advance since yesterday afternoon is ¾ ₱ cent., with a constantly growing speculative demand, part of which to-day was undoubtedly to cover *short* contracts at lower rates. The Stock opened 72½@¾ early in the forenoon, and left off after the printed list at 72¾@¾ ₱ cent. The sales of the day were fully ten thousand shares, possibly 12,000, including the Street sales and some private settlements. The advices from Albany this morning appeared to confirm the impression that whatever is finally done in the way of railway taxation will be compensated by the terms of the bill imposing. The latest proposition in the Senate is to reserve the right of the State to impose tolls on Summer freights competing with the Canals, for the term of three years only, or to accept in lieu thereof, a settlement in gross to the amount of about $800,000, of which the Central is to be made responsible for $500,000. A letter from Albany says that this proposition is, practically, that "the Central Road, in place of tolls on freight, shall pay to the State an additional tax of a half million, *distributed through three years, and may raise its fare to 2½ cents per mile.* That the Erie shall pay a quarter of a million; the Oswego and Syracuse Road $15,000; the Northern, $5,000; the Watertown and Rome, $4,000; the Syracuse and Binghamton, $8,000; the Cayuga and Susquehanna, $1,300;—that is to say, if they choose so to do, in place of being charged canal tolls on specific freight." Against this statement of this Senate bill, there was, on the Street, a different construction, to the effect that it is proposed to raise eight hundred thousand dollars annually instead of for the whole term of three years. It was also known before the Second Board that the Assembly had passed to a third reading the original proposition to toll all the roads, by a vote of 60 to 50. But these reports had no adverse effect upon the Central or Erie stocks, the former selling up to 72¾ ₱ cent., and carrying with it nearly the whole market, including all the Western Roads actively dealt in at the Board, and also Pacific Mail, which sold at 94 cash. For Galena, 58¾ was paid; Rock Island, 63¾; Illinois Central, 60; Toledo, 20; Michigan Central, 39½@¾, Hudson, 39½; Harlem Preferred, 33¾; Michigan Southern old stock, 8½; and the Guaranteed, 17¾ ₱ cent; Panama shares improved ¼ ₱ cent., and Cumberland Coal sold as high as 16 ₱ cent. The other Coal shares were higher than yesterday, and Delaware and Hudson 94½, seller 10 days and cash; Delaware and Lackawanna, 87@87½; and Pennsylvania, 83 *ex dividend.*

On the list of Federal, State and Railway Bonds, a large demand was again shown for Missouris at 81½@¾ ₱ cent. The latest advices per mail from St. Louis render it somewhat doubtful whether any further aid will be grated to the Pacific Road, at present; or if any, it will be by way of transfer of previous appropriations to other lines since discontinued. The *Missouri Democrat* of Monday—a journal favorable to the extension of aid to the Pacific Road—expresses the opinion that the organization of the House of Representatives at Jefferson City is thoroughly Anti-Railroad. The St. Louis *Republican* of the same date expresses the hope that the proposition heretofore reported by telegraph may be concurred in. Meanwhile a large number of contracts to deliver the Bonds in this market at lower rates, say 79@80 ₱ cent., are now falling due, while the supply of cash stock is scarcely equal to the daily demand. Tennessees were in request at 90, and Virginias at 94. The Federal 5s of 1874 advanced to 101¼ for the coupons, and 101½@101¾ for the registered, interest included from Jan 1. The Illinois Central Construction Bonds advanced to 90 ₱ cent.; Hudson seconds, to 99; Hudson thirds, 86½@86 sales; and Erie seconds to 95 ₱ cent. As the last-named approach par, the difficulty (should any real trouble on the subject arise, which is doubtful) in renewing the over-due security by new sheets of coupons, where they have not already been voluntarily taken, diminishes. The fourth and fifth mortgages continue firm, and the Convertibles sold at 30¼ ₱ cent. The general market in the afternoon closed firm.

We have nothing new to record in Money rates to-day. The market was generally easy, both for Discounts and temporary Loans, some considerable sums having been paid off on Federal and State Stocks at 5½@6 ₱ cent., or reduced to 5@5½ ₱ cent. Discounts remain at 6@7 ₱ cent. on first-class bills, as in date. The Exchange on Paris is made ¼ ₱ cent. easier for Saturday's steamer, ranging f5.17½.@f5.16¼. net, or f5.16¼.@f5.15½. with the usual brokerage allowed. On London, the extremes for Bank and Bankers' bills are 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent., as for the last mail. The packet on Saturday is the screw steamer *Edinburgh* for Liverpool, taking a mail also for the Continent. The Customs to-day are $115,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $5,000; payments are $244,000; balance this afternoon, $8,485,562.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent. payable on the 12th inst. This is the first dividend of this Company.

At auction this afternoon the following stocks were sold by S. DRAPER, by order of the Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin:

$1,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bond, due 1874—81¼
10,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bonds, due 1883—81¼
1,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bond, due 1887—81¼
4,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bonds, due 1888—81¼
1,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bond, due 1889—81¼
5,000 Illinois 6 ₱ cent. bonds, due after 1860— 100¾
2,400 Illinois 6 ₱ cent. bonds, due after 1860— 100¾

The Express of the Adams Company have supplied New-Orleans papers to Sunday last in advance of the mails. The *Picayune*, under date of Saturday afternoon, says of the Money and Exchange market:

"The Money market has been rather quiet to-day, and operators breathed more freely after the activity of the past two or three days. Payments at the banks and banking houses were the heaviest for the season, amounting in the aggregate to some six millions of dollars, yet they were met with the usual promptitude, and no paper went to protest except a few country notes that had been deposited for collection. There was a marked diminution noticeable in the demand for accommodation throughout the day, and less difficulty in negotiating prime business signatures. The movement in Stocks and Bonds indicated no change of any kind on yesterday's report. Offerings were ample, and sales were limited to 30 shares Merchants' Bank stock, at auction, at 94¾

The Exchange market opened under a general depression, and at a slight reduction in rates of Domestic Sight. As the day advanced, however, a reaction took place, which resulted in moderate sales of all descriptions, the market closing weak at yesterday's quotations, as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 107¾@108¾; Bills with Shipping Documents attached, 107 @107¾; Francs, f5.18¾@f5.25 ₱ dollar; 60-day bills on New-York, &c., 1¾@2 ₱ cent. discount; Sight, ¾ discount to par and ¾ ₱ cent. premium."

The Newark *Advertiser* says of railway matters in the New-Jersey Legislature:

"It is intended to prolong the branch of the New-Jersey Railway from its present terminus at Millstone to Prallsville, in Hunterdon County. This project is favored by the New-Jersey Road, and by the people along the proposed route, because the present branch has already been of some service in developing the country, increasing the value of land, and bringing its produce speedily and cheaply to market. They are, therefore, anxious to extend the road, and the New-Jersey Company favor it, on their part, because it is a valuable tributary; but rival interests detect a purpose to reach the Delaware River, and thence seek another line to Philadelphia; therefore they show some opposition to it. The Burlington and Middlesex Road bill, which failed in the New-Jersey Assembly on Tuesday, for want of three votes, contemplated the construction of a line of railway from Pemberton to New-Brunswick, forty miles. One great objection to the bill appeared to be a proviso which empowered the construction of a branch road to Belleville—about as long as the main line."

The *Evening Post*, of this afternoon, says:

"An arrangement went into effect Monday between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and the companies owning the intermediate roads, whereby cars belonging to the first-named company, loaded with live stock destined for New-York, will run *via* Reading and Allentown direct to Jersey City. The charge for transportation of live stock over this new route is to be *pro rata* among the different companies, according to the miles of road used between Pittsburgh and Jersey City. The distance between Pittsburgh and Jersey City *via* Allentown, is 431 miles. The distance between Pittsburgh and Jersey City, *via* Philadelphia, is 445 miles."

The New-York Consolidated Stage Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March.

The Wabash and Western Road (Wabash Valley) earned in February:

1860	$44,364 53
1859	38,685 15
Increase	$5,679 38

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes; 1,640 bbls. Flour; 166 bushels Wheat; 7,841 bushels Corn; 712 bushels Rye; 1,175 bushels Oats; 4,852 bushels Malt; 1,988 packages Provisions; and 376 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls., at $2 25 for Pots, and $5 62¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 5,000 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13c.; with small lots of other kinds at former prices.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet firm. We have heard of sales of 2,500 bales, part *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11½c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The trade is quite active at present, both privately and in the auction-rooms. Desirable fabrics, especially Cottons, sell freely in the regular way, at, in the main, fair prices. Some depression is apparent, however, in Woolens and certain descriptions of imported dress goods, which are being offered more freely and rather eagerly. The public sales have been numerous during the week, as we have had ocasion to mention from day to day. They have been well attended by buyers, who have thus been enabled to purchase supplies on favorable terms. To-day, catalogues of Silks, Shawls, &c., were disposed of at a generally low range of prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily improving. The demand is good, chiefly for the better grades, which are quoted a shade higher. We have heard of sales of 11,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60; chiefly at $5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 40@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50 @$5 00
Superfine State	5 20 @ 5 25
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40 @ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 00 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 10 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is brisk and buoyant. The reported sales comprise 5,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 80@$7 25 ₱ bbl. About 280 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 65@3 70 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, and is quoted firmer. We have heard of sales of 26,700 bush., including fair white Canada, in store, at $1 55; good white Indiana at $1 60; prime Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 25; and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 22½@$1 23 ₱ bush. Corn is in moderate request at about former rates; sales 18,500 bush. at 78c.@80½c. for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bush. Rye is in demand, and is steady; sales 2,500 bush., chiefly at 80c. ₱ bush. Barley is quiet, yet stiffly held. We quote State, two and four rowed, at from 75c.@85c.; Illinois, 85c.@88c.; Canada East, at 85c., held in some instances as high as 88c.@90c.; and Canada West, (of which, it is said, the available stock does not exceed 10,000 to 12,000 bushels,) at 88c.@90c., the latter an extreme asking price, ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and drooping. We quote Canada at 43½c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c. @44c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel. 250 sacks Black-Eyed Peas were sold at $2 70, ₱ sack.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 400 bales North River, at 93¾c.@$1 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, including last year's crop, at 6c.@16c. for inferior to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported to-day, at $26 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been in moderate demand at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for common, and $1 35 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 140 bbls. New-Orleans, chiefly at 47c.@48c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@28c., and 18 hhds. Cuba Cane Syrup, at 42c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet, at former rates. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, at 48c.@48¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in demand, mainly at 57c.@58c., ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, sales having been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 35 for new Mess, here; an unascertained price for (500 bbls.,) do., do., deliverable in April and May; $17 20@$17 35 for old Mess; $14 62½@$14 75 for new prime, and $12 50 for old prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling, in lots, chiefly at 9¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied; sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 470 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs., at $3 75@$4 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bags Pimento at 6¾c., and 1,500 lbs. African Ginger at 7¾c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention at a shade firmer prices. Receipts have been less extensive. Sales have been reported of 1,500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@6¾c., with 200 hhds. Melado on private terms; also, 100 boxes Havana at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We have heard of sales of 50,000 lbs. prime at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, and the tendency of prices has been rather in favor of buyers.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to about 300 bbls., in lots, at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were 100 bales Cotton, at 9 32d.; 100 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; and 10 tons Seed, by steamer, at 40s. For London: 150 boxes Bacon, and 100 tcs. Rice, at 30s. For Bremen: 120 bales Cotton, at 13-16c. For Rotterdam: 100 bales Cotton, at ¾c., and 800 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. For Glasgow: 170 bales Cotton, at 9-32d.; and 100 tcs. Beef on private terms.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, March 8.

BY A. H. MULLER.

Lot, with buildings, 139 Duane-st., running to No. 17 Thomas st., 25x175.....$27,000
Lot and buildings No. 52 White-st., 30x103.....27,000
Lot, with buildings, No. 417 Broome-st., 25x112.....16,500
Lot, with buildings, No. 419 Broome-st., 25x111.....16,800
House and lot No. 80 West 23d-st., 25x98.9.....19,500

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Four lots N. E. cor. 117th-st. and 9th av. 25x100 ea. 575
Four lots S. side 117th-st. 100 ft. E. 9th-av., 25x100.11, e 550
Two lots S. side 55th-st., 250 f. W. 6th-av., 25x100.5, ea 2,125
Lot adjoining.....1,800
Two lots S. side 54th st., 125 f. W. 8th-av., 25x175.6, ea 1,615
Two lots adjoining above, each.....1,575
Two lots adjoining, each.....1,450
Lot E. side 3d av., 99.2 f. S. of 32d-st., 22.8x100.....4,950
House and lot No. 20 West 20th-st., 22.6x98.9.....14,500

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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QUICKSANDS AND WHIRLPOOLS.
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A fascinating romance. Never have we read a work so vividly real, so highly attractive, and yet so free from exaggeration.

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Scarcely are a dozen pages perused ere the reader's attention is awakened. As he proceeds, his interest is enlisted, and he continues entranced with surprise and pleasure till the last page is reached, and the work reluctantly laid down.

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DIME MELODIST,
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AT THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NOS. 13 AND 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK,—It is our desire to keep a first-class house, where persons desiring to live in accordance with physiological principles may find a home. We intend not only to heal disease, but to prevent it, by affording an opportunity to those in good health to live rationally, and invite all interested to call and see for themselves our ability to meet their wants. Bathing and gymnasium privileges for the use of guests free of charge. Terms $5 per week and upwards, according to accommodations required. Transient board $1 per day. R. T. TRALL, M. D., physician. R. FANCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTleman, lawyer by profession, a neat furnished room, with or without meals, with a private family located in a quiet and respectable neighborhood above 8th-st. No objection to a family capable of using the French or German language, or both, with fluency and accuracy. Price, including breakfast and dinner, not to exceed $7 per week. Address ALPHA, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT AND back room, with pantries, on third floor, and two single rooms, for gentlemen on first and second floors; terms from $5 to $8 per week, with good board; house first class, with all improvements; location desirable: dinner at 6 o'clock; no moving. Apply at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would be accommodated; no other boarders; new house, with all the modern improvements; in Brooklyn; healthy locality, 25 minutes' from Atlantic, Wall-st, or Fulton ferries. Terms $12 to $16, according to rooms furnished or unfurnished; or two single gentlemen, $5 to $7. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 1,052.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th av., will let, with board to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WEST TWENTY-SECond-st., near 5th-av. Three gentlemen can be accommodated with full board. One large room suitable for two; also a single room. None need apply but those who can give first-class references.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite of rooms may be obtained in a small family, residing at 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JERSEY CITY.—A SMALL FAMILY OF TWO or three persons can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. Location good. Family small. Apply at No. 30 Pavonia-place, South 5th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK.—A gentleman wishes board for himself and daughter, (aged 9 years,) in a small private family, where his child would receive kind and gentle treatment with a mother's care; would prefer a family having a little girl about the same age, as company to his; require a parlor and two bed-rooms, well furnished. House must be in a pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of a good school, and contain the modern improvements. For a satisfactory place a good price will be paid; the best reference required and given. Address WARD, Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife desire one or two unfurnished rooms with board, west of Broadway, in the vicinity of 34th-st. Any one having good accommodations at moderate terms, may secure permanent boarders by addressing, with full particulars for three day, H. R., *Times* Office. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—By the advertiser would like to obtain board for himself, wife and nurse, for the Summer. Location must be within two hours' ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,473 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish a suite of rooms in a private family, or where there are few boarders. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address E. B., Box No. 2,997 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO ROOMS, LOCATED between 14th and 28th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs; early dinners desired. Address by letter, with price, &c., R., No. 519 Hudson-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman; terms must be moderate; location in the vicinity of Cooper Institute, or near East Broadway. Address T. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

NO. 174 WEST 21ST-ST.—BOARD FOR single gentlemen and families. A suit of rooms on second floor, with spacious closets, drawers, &c. Parties desiring good accommodations will find it to their interest to call.

A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, SUITAble for a gentleman and wife, to let, with full or partial board, from May 1. Also, a hall room for a single gentleman, immediately, in a first-class house in West 14th-st.; good closet-room, croton water and gas in both rooms; references given and required. Address FIRST CLASS, *Herald* Office.

A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, having all modern improvements, on second floor, may be obtained, with or without partial board, in a private family, located between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, by a single gentleman; no other boarders taken. Reference required. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS.—A SUITE OF COMMODIOUS apartments, with permanent arrangements, for one family only, or for gentlemen only. Meals provided in the house at private table. Address S. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. Reference required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

HOME WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—$25 PER month will be paid by a single gentleman for a pleasant furnished room, with board, in a good location in Brooklyn. Very best of reference given. Private family preferred. Address CORYDON, Box No. 1,557 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, not above 18th-st., single room, with gas and closets; terms from $12 to $14 per week. Address J. W. H., Box No. 3,531 Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM on first floor to rent, without or partial board. Terms moderate. Apply No. 50 22d-st., one door east of 4th-av.

TO LET—A THIRD-STORY ROOM, WITH PARtial board, at No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—DESIRABLE BOARD can be obtained at Orange, in a private family; location near the mountain. The rooms are large, and but few boarders will be taken. Terms, &c., made known by addressing COMFORT, Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO leave the City early can find first-class board, on reasonable terms in a Connecticut farm-house, about three hours' ride from the City; very hilly, healthy location. For particulars address COUNTRY BOARD, No. 225 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN NEW-York and Philadelphia, a WALLET, containing a note made by John Gray, three months from date, $561 08; a check made by Dennis, Sayre & Stewart, $44 55; both payable to order of J. D. B. Brown, and not indorsed; contained also about $150 in bills, mostly Northampton Bank, Mass. $50 reward for money and paper. The public are cautioned against negotiating the latter. Apply at No. 112 South-st.
GILES WRIGHT.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860, A horse, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 8 Centre Market-place.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

GAS FIXTURES, SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st. P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

DRY GOODS.

359 UPHOLSTERY 359
G. L. & J. B. KELTY
Have removed from No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., to
No. 359 BROADWAY,
Where they will continue the business of importing CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND MANUFACTURING WINDOW SHADES.
Spring stock now ready for inspection.
359 BROADWAY, New-York. 359

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

MR. A. ARNOUX
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS CUSTOMERS and patrons that he is now with MESSRS. CHANDLER SMITH & CO., No. 675 BROADWAY, UNDER THE LA FARGE HOUSE, where he will be happy to furnish them with superior Garments, made under his own supervision.

Messrs. CHANDLER SMITH & CO., have a very large and carefully selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, and their arrangements and facilities for obtaining goods in Europe enable them to give their customers the earliest selection from all desirable novelties. A. ARNOUX assures his customers their ties as can be suited.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 377 Broadway, No. 539 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 112 8th-av., No. 344 Grand-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-fronts, $1 25; also, a large stock of the celebrated Werley Paris Corsets, very cheap. Misses' corsets and skirts, ladies' pages, 12½c., at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, lutongs, silks, satins, shawls, crapes, lacquered articles, China and India productions, with American Indian, French and Chinese Fans, can be procured. No. 653 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training, in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

SPEECH of SENATOR WADE—Delivered in the U. S. Senate, March 7.

POLITICAL—Speech of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee—Letter from Joshua R. Giddings—Southern Conservatism—The Missouri Opposition Platform—Political Items.

THE SLAVE TRADE—Further Developments of the Slave Trade on the African Coast.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE—Letters from our Correspondent at Lynn.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD—Rights of Americans in Nicaragua—Americans in Cuba.

CONGRESS—Full reports of the Proceedings of both Houses.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summaries.

LITERARY—A new Story—Extracts from new Books—Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

CORRESPONDENCE—Railways in Pennsylvania—The Mexican Treaty in Congress, &c.

Obituary Notices, Personal Gossip, Literary and Art Items, Miscellaneous News.

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☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAIRY CIRCLE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—IRISH TUTOR.

WINTER GARDEN—GOVERNOR'S WIFE—IVANHOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—AMERICAN FARMER YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER. Evening—THE OCTOROON.

SIBLY'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOLDBECK'S HALL—MR. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., put into St. Johns, Newfoundland, last evening, short of coal. Her advices are four days later. The American ship *Luna*, from New-Orleans for Havre, had been cast away on the French coast, and, of eighty-eight passengers and twenty-two seamen on board, but two were saved. A vote upon Mr. DISRAELI'S motion to anticipate the consideration of the French Treaty had resulted in favor of the Ministry by a majority of 63. This was thought to indicate the feeling of the House of Commons towards the treaty, and its chances of ratification. From China we have the gratifying intelligence that the damages suffered in 1856 by American citizens in China are in a fair way to liquidation. The first installment of the indemnity is ready for payment, and the remainder will follow at an early day.

Col. MURRAY, as we are informed by our Bermuda correspondent, who writes under date of February 25, returned on the 14th ult. from England, to resume the administration of the Government of the Bermudas. His term of office, however, is to expire in July next. During the six years in which he has held the post of Governor, it is said that Col. MURRAY has funded $50,000 out of his pay and emoluments. Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., was daily expected to arrive at Bermuda. The haste with which he had been ordered to repair to his post could not be accounted for even by the best informed of the residents. At Barbados the making of sugar was progressing slowly. Only one cargo of the new crop had been shipped to England. Letters from Demerara state that 377 Chinese laborers, including 40 married couples, were on their way to that place. The Chinese authorities at Amoy, strangely enough, were found anxious to assist in the immigration project. Between five and six hundred captured Africans had arrived in the colony. In Jamaica the prospects were that the sugar crop would reach 10,000 hhds.

The *De Soto* arrived at New-Orleans on Wednesday evening, with Havana dates to March 3. They have none but a commercial interest.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, gave notice to the Senate, yesterday, of a bill to retrocede the District of Columbia to Maryland, and to provide for the sale of the public buildings, and the removal of the Federal Capital elsewhere. Mr. BROWN'S resolutions were then called up, when Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, spoke upon them, entering with especial minuteness into an analysis of the views of Slavery entertained by the founders of the Government. He showed the framework of society in the Slave States to be essentially aristocratic, while the Democratic form predominated in the Free States. The coexistence of the two elements in the same State or Territory, our fathers had recognized as an impossibility, and had therefore taken pains to exclude Slavery from the Territories. He introduced a bulk of evidence to show that Congress, in the early days of the Confederacy, had exercised the right of legislating for the Territories, and argued for the necessity of perpetuating the exercise of that right. While Mr. COLLAMER'S remarks were exceedingly conservative and dispassionate, they were calculated to afford the assailants of the positions he sustained much trouble in overthrowing them. In the House, Mr. GURLEY, from the Printing Committee, reported a bill reorganizing the whole system of Government printing. Mr. BRANCH moved an inquiry what legislation, consistent with the Constitution, is practicable and advisable to govern the House of Representatives during the period of organization. The Committee on Public Expenditures, through Mr. HASKIN, having asked for a clerk and a stenographer, obtained those aids after some resistance from the Democratic side. From the Post-office Committee, bills to reduce the expenditures of the Department, and to invite bids for the transportation of the mails by a single route between the Pacific and the Atlantic, were reported. Mr. SHERMAN reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill requiring the printing of the Executive documents, and, if consistent with the wishes of the President, of the Annual Message, before the meeting of Congress, was ordered to a third reading.

Letters, dated at Tubac, Feb. 18, give interesting details of the pursuit of the Apaches by a force of Mexicans and Americans, numbering fifty-two men, under the command of Capt. EWELL. On the evening of the 8th, having started from Tucson on the preceding day, they struck the trail of the retreating Indians, and on the 10th overtook them. They proved too nimble for their pursuers, however, and Capt. EWELL, having chased them from hill to hill, was finally obliged to desist without having recaptured the stock which had been stolen. The Legislature of New-Mexico has created a new County in Arizona. It comprises the country west of the Chiricahui Mountain, and is to have Tucson as its County seat. There seemed to be a strong disposition on the part of the people of the Territory to call a Convention for the purpose of forming an independent Provisional Government, should Congress fail to take action.

The New-Jersey Opposition Convention met yesterday at Trenton. Resolutions in favor of an elevated tariff, and a Homestead bill, and condemnatory of the Administration, and of a slave code, were adopted. To a delegation of New-York Germans assurances were given that New-Jersey is unfriendly to the two years' act of Massachusetts. The Senatorial delegates chosen to represent the party at Chicago are JAMES T. SHERMAN, JOHN I. BLAIR, THEODORE LITTLE, EPHRAIM MARSH, F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN and EDWARD Y. ROGERS.

On Wednesday, in spite of the rain and mud, the hemmers and stitchers of Lynn carried out their intention of having a procession. Military, to the number one hundred men, headed the line, and then came five hundred female strikers. Following them were five companies from Marblehead, and striking cordwainers from Rockville, Marblehead, Saugus and South Reading; those residing in Lynn bringing up the rear. It was estimated that there were 2,500 persons in the procession. The manufacturers show no signs, as yet, of receding from the stand which they have taken.

The bill which passed the Legislature of New-Jersey, authorizing the construction of a railroad between Hoboken and Newark, was yesterday signed by Gov. OLDEN, and became a law. Many hopes that the Governor might find constitutional warrant for withholding his sanction were thus disappointed. It is understood, however, that the New-Jersey Railroad Company will at once carry their objections into the Courts, on the ground that the act conflicts with franchises previously vested in them.

The first business of the State Senate yesterday, upon which a thronged lobby waited, was the passage of the bill which gives a railroad to half the avenues, streets and alleys of New-York. The opponents of the measure were rendered powerless by the resolution of the preceding evening, by which debate and amendment were forbidden, and the bill accordingly passed, by a vote of 20 to 12. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. COLVIN spoke on the Governor's Message, concluding his remarks in the evening. Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill altering the map of New-York, and providing for the laying out of the City above One Hundred and Fiftieth-street. A communication from the California Convention, on the Pacific Railroad, was received in the Assembly, urging the importance of that measure. It was referred to a Special Committee of five. The Railroad Toll bill, with several others, was ordered to a third reading. During the evening session the bill removing the county buildings of Schuyler was under discussion, and at 11 o'clock was also ordered to a third reading.

Another monstrous product of Free Love has just been developed at Syracuse. A man named TINKER, whose wife had allowed her affectional affinities to fasten upon one Dr. SEARLES, poisoned his two children, and having laid out their bodies, with the same agency destroyed his own life. Much feeling was displayed among the people, and to protect the person of SEARLES, it was thought necessary to lock him up in prison.

The Board of Councilmen, after a short session last evening, adjourned until Monday. The only matters of importance passed upon were two reports from the Board of Aldermen—one to pave Fifty-third-street with the Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense. This unanimously was concurred in. The other was a report in favor of paving the Third-avenue from the Bowery to Forty-fourth-street, the property owners to pay one-third of the expense, the other two-thirds to be borne by the Railroad and City equally.

The fifty-third annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last evening at Dr. PARKER'S Church. Fifty-three Graduates were presented with their diplomas, and several prizes were awarded for excellent theses. Addresses were made by the President, Dr. DELAFIELD; SETH LYMAN CHASE, of the Graduating Class; and THOS. W. MARKOE, M. D., of the Alumni. Dr. A. H. STEVENS founded a new prize of $100, for the best preparation and illustration of the physiology and pathology of the larynx.

A somewhat singular patent medicine case came before the Supreme Court lately. The proprietor of the "World's Salve," it seems, some time since agreed with a firm of dealers in such articles, to supply them exclusively with the salve, on certain terms and conditions. The manufacturer lately commenced selling to other parties, whereupon the dealers in question brought a suit to enjoin such sales. Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, has, however, decided that the case is one in which the plaintiffs ought to be left to their action for damages; that the agreement in its details is unfair and unjust to defendants, and one which the Court ought not to enforce by injunction.

There was increased spirit in the Stock market yesterday, and prices higher for Federal and State securities, and on most of the Share list. Federal Coupons of 1874, 101¼; Missouri Sixes, 81⅜; New-York Central, 72⅜@¾. Exchange on Paris, ⅛ ₱ cent. easier; on London, rates steady.

Sales were made of 2,500 bales Cotton at full prices. Flour and Wheat were in good demand, and desirable lots were firmer. Other kinds of Grain were rather quiet. Groceries attracted more attention. The transactions in Provisions were restricted. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations.

The Public Health.

We took occasion, a few days since, to notice the great improvement in the health of the laboring classes in England since the British Government instituted its rigid sanitary system. Since that writing our attention has been arrested by the following official statement, in a weekly paper of a neighboring city:

"Compared with the returns of deaths and their ratio to population in the following named cities, it will appear that our city (Philadelphia) presents a very high standard of salubrity—equal to, if not surpassing, the most healthy city in the world:

Boston, deaths, 1 in 48.15 of population.
Providence, deaths, 1 in 52.09 of population.
Baltimore, deaths, 1 in 50 02 of population.
Philadelphia, deaths, 1 in 64 of population.
New-York, deaths, 1 in 36.09 of population.

The greatest inequality will be seen to exist between the death rate to population of our own city and that of our sister city, New-York. These figures will furnish some idea of the healthiness of the two cities. * * * * The death pressure upon the population in New-York is nearly double that in Philadelphia. * * * Philadelphia shows a death rate of 1 in every 64 of the population, and New-York 1 in 36.09!"

Let us follow these figures to their legitimate conclusion. If New-York were as healthy as Philadelphia, there would have been 9,600 less deaths last year than were reported. This unnecessary excess of deaths amounts to 800 monthly, 200 weekly and about 27 daily, or upwards of one human being is sacrificed every hour the year round, to causes which it is in the power of a well-organized Health Department to remove.

Our citizens will do well to reflect upon this horrible picture. Let them remember that regularly as the clock tolls the hour, day and night, disease, in its multipled forms, consigns to the grave one of our population who might have been saved if we had sought out and removed the hidden source of evil. Supposing, as we go to our places of business some pleasant morning, Death should exhibit his victims of the twenty-four preceding hours in the City Hall Park—*twenty-seven corpses of men, women and children*—some disfigured with that most disgusting of all diseases, small-pox—a disease which should never be known in a civilized community; others ghastly from the death-struggle with the nameless afflictions which riot among our poor unchecked by any remedial measures? What horror would thrill this entire community! How eager would be the inquiry, What measures can instantly be adopted to prevent a repetition of this dreadful spectacle? But is it any the less dreadful that, instead of displaying his victims to the public gaze, Death, with stealthy tread, steals them from the obscure homes of the poor, and silently consigns them to the depositories of the dead around our City? The terrible truth still remains, that of the sixty-four deaths which daily occur in this City, twenty-seven are from diseases which might have been prevented. Though the bodies of these twenty-seven murdered citizens are not every morning exhibited in the City Park, yet their names and residences are every day recorded in the City Inspector's office, and the grand total for the year is 9,600!

How long will the citizens of New-York allow this work of death, this "murder of the innocents," to proceed unchecked? How long shall a neighboring city of inferior natural salubrity boast that her death-rate is only half as great as that of New-York, simply because she has a well-organized and efficient sanitary police? Of all the schemes, philanthropic or political, for the improvement of our City, or the welfare of any class of its population, none can compare, in the magnitude of the benefits which it would ultimately confer, with the establishment of a Health Department adequate in all its appointments to the entire removal of all the preventible causes of disease.

In this matter we are entirely dependent upon the Legislature of the State; and we have not the slightest doubt that if the immediate representatives of our City would do their duty in this matter, we should very speedily have such a law as we require. The members from other sections of the State naturally await the action of New-York members upon matters of local concern; but they are always ready to concede such legislation as the public good requires—at all events, where no political or party objects are involved. But we are ashamed to confess that our members are so completely engrossed in the various railroad and other schemes pressed upon their attention, that they seem to have neither ears nor thought for any of the substantial interests of the City which they pretend to represent. Any five members from New-York, if they would give a fair amount of time and attention to this matter, could secure the enactment of a proper bill. Why will they not make the attempt?

Mob Law in London.

If there be one thing upon which our British kinsfolk pride themselves more particularly than upon another, it is the innate reverence which is supposed to be felt by every well-constituted British mind at once for the majesty of the law and for the sanctity of private rights. Bland and persuasive British publicists do not hesitate to assure the world, whenever Spain winces at the sight of the meteor flag floating from the Rock of Gibraltar, or the isles of Greece, "where burning SAPPHO loved and sung," lift up their Phil-Hellenic outcry against the protecting Lion, that the freedom of the seas would never be safe for a moment if England were not its absolute mistress; and that the great objection which Englishmen feel to the increase of the maritime power of other nations is founded upon their disinterested conviction that no other people in Christendom can be trusted to rule the waves on principles of universal equity. Political philosophers, reasoning in the classic shades of the Whig "Athenæum" and the Tory "Carlton," upon the secrets of Government, are continually lost in amazement over the fact that countries like the United States should continue to preserve even the semblance of civilization, surrendered over as they are to the passions of the populace, and the fickle impulses of the vulgar mind, with no ballast of solid personal privileges or venerable vested wrongs, grown almost rights by the sheer force of time and habit. It is not astonishing, then, that publicists and philosophers both should be slightly staggered—not to say confounded—whenever a sudden turn in the wheel of the national fortune brings them face to face with something merely human and imperfect in the constitution of British society. Just as Walcheren calamities, Crimean blunders, Chinese catastrophes, *Great Eastern* failures sorely try the true Briton's faith in the immeasurable superiority of the "practical Anglo-Saxon" over less favored races of men in dealing with the details and facts of life, so must Bristol mobs and Gordon riots sharply test his equally solemn faith in the law-abiding genius of his people. There is, therefore, nothing very surprising in the down-right dead-lock to which the Home Administration of England has just been brought by the orgies of a crew of bacchanalian Protestants in the heart of the great metropolis. Things on the whole run so smoothly in London between the authorities and the people, the law gets itself executed in the main so steadily and unconcernedly, that when the Home Secretary, and the Commissioner of the Police, and the Magistrates, unexpectedly find themselves confronted with a horde of howling rowdies shouting out their husky anathemas against golden candlesticks, green silk chasubles, intoned prayers, and the apparatus of Puseyism generally, crowding into churches where the rites of unpopular clerical craze are carried on, singing comic songs during divine service, plucking choristers by the coat-tail, and pelting parsons with peas—it is the most natural thing in life that the dignitaries of order should be brought up, in the slang of the road, "all standing." Yet we of New-York who do duty so constantly in the British Press as the model "bad boys" of Christendom, and who have gradually wrought ourselves up to the belief that ours is a kind of Topsy among cities, "so wicked" that it is useless for us to try to mend our ways, may be forgiven for finding a mild satisfaction in the discomfiture and humiliation of our stately cousins, who are so very liberal of their moral lectures whenever our patriotic youth undertake to criticise a foreign actor with brick-bats in Astor-place, or to settle a political difference with revolvers over a Dead Rabbit barricade.

Nearly a year ago, Mr. BYAM KING, the Rector, and Mr. HUGH ALLEN, the Lecturer of the Church of St. Georges-in-the-East, in London, came to a peremptory issue on the question of Church services and canonicals. Mr. ALLEN insisted on the "ancient ways." Mr. KING would bloom into all the glory of embroidered chasubles, gilded capes, bouquets, and candlesticks. Puseyism in its strictly esthetic form having rather passed into its Autumn in England, Mr. KING was, no doubt, doubly odious to Mr. ALLEN, first, as an Erastian of the worst kind, and secondly, as an anachronism. This "last rose" of Oxford was intolerable to the truly Protestant and progressive ALLEN. Nevertheless, the "last rose" was the undoubted Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and had a right to his own way of offering incense to his Maker. So Mr. ALLEN had nothing for it but to try, first, argument, and, argument failing, to get up a controversy in the parish. This, as all men may know, was a not very difficult feat. Parishes, in and out of England, take to controversies like ducks to water. Mr. ALLEN had his party organized in no time, and Mr. KING his—and the war began. How it went on, it is not our purpose here to recount; how the church was closed by the parishioners who fought under ALLEN; how the Rector demanded the aid of the Court of Queen's Bench to open it; how the Bishop of London was appealed to, and contented himself with forbidding Mr. KING to wear what that tasteful divine bewailingly described as "his beautiful vestments;" how Mr. KING, putting off his Puseyite clothes, persisted in all other Puseyism; how Mr. ALLEN'S friends, the friends of "pure religion and undefiled," thereupon began to hiss Mr. KING and to hustle his followers into a better way of thinking; how this brought the matter into the police courts; how the "worthy magistrates," quite at their wit's end, begged everybody to be patient and respectable, and to promise to behave better in church, and so dismissed the culprits unfined and the complainants unappeased; these things, we say, we shall not now recount. Suffice it, that Mr. ALLEN being finally translated to a fatter and less Papistical benefice at Southwark, the cause of the Church of England has devolved upon the population of St. George's-in-the-East at large, who have taken it up and are defending it now against the perverted and perverting KING in their own sweet way. Now, St. George's-in-the-East is to London very much what lower Greenwich-street is to New-York. It is like imperial Rome, a "sink of nations." Sailors and shipping agents of every nation and of every faith, or of no nation and of no faith, make up the vast majority of its denizens. The intelligent zeal of such a community in behalf of the English ritual as by law established, may be easily conceived. It expresses itself with a vigor and clearness not always found in the upper walks of theological zeal. Parties of enthusiasts enter the church when divine service is about to commence, and, accompanying the opening voluntary on the organ with grand choruses of their own, convey a far more lively notion of the music of "animated nature" than HANDEL'S imitative passages in the oratorio of the "Creation." They hoot like owls, yell like jackals, cry like cats, bark like dogs, bray like asses. When the reader rises in the desk he is welcomed with an argumentative shower of prayer-books, hassocks, orange-peel and peas. He intones the litany to the accompaniment of such noble Protestant melodies as "We won't go Home till Morning," and the "Rat-catcher's Daughter." For three consecutive Sundays these proceedings were suffered to go on, increasing, of course, in intensity with the prolonged impunity. Then the police, after much vain entreaty, not from Mr. KING only, but from all the decent people of the parish, were reluctantly ordered to the spot, entered the church, but entirely declined to make any arrests; the cheerful amusements above described being regarded by their commanding officer as the legitimate exercise of the "freedom of religious belief and opinion!" Moreover, Sir RICHARD MAYNE, the Police Commissioner, informed Mr. KING that the police could not continue even to show themselves in the Church, as it "withdrew them from their other duties." And here at the last advices the matter rested. In the capital of the British Empire, that is, a vulgar and brutal mob, under the pretence of religion, has been deliberately permitted to get the upper hand of the law; to invade a place of public worship, and make it untenable by their excesses and indecencies; and this riotous Inquisition once established finds no power strong enough to suppress it! A deputation from Lincoln's Inn, accompanied by their Chaplain, Rev. F. D. MAURICE, calling upon the Home Secretary to interfere and arrest this great disgrace, were informed that the Government was not prepared to act in the case. And Sir GEO. C. LEWIS, in his place in the Commons, afterwards explained that while the conduct of the rioters was a "scandal," certainly, it could not be regarded as exactly an "outrage;" and that, therefore, "time must be taken to consider." Taking this time to consider, the Secretary and Police Commissioner, on putting their heads together, had finally determined, as the ultimatum of British police skill, to try a scheme suggested by Mr. KING himself, and to station a police force at the church, with perfectly illegal orders to "prevent persons from entering the church who appear to be going in with intent to create a disturbance!" Fancy a squad of our own Metropolitans ordered to the piers on the North River, with instructions not to let anybody come ashore who appeared to have an intention of hitting somebody else in the eye before night!

The Wagon-road Collision.

We published yesterday a dispatch from Mr. FREDERICK A. AIKEN, giving an account of a fight, or an attempted fight, between Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Overland Wagon-road expedition, and WILLIAM J. MAGRAW, freight contractor, a late Superintendent of the same concern. The affair appears to have possessed all the elements necessary to constitute a Washington row, pushing, scuffling, pointing of pistols, calling of names, and great disturbance of peaceable bystanders. It, however, possesses nothing to distinguish it from the most of these encounters, except Col. LANDER'S final address to the vanquished or the peaceable MAGRAW, to which we cannot help calling attention, as it appears to be a compendium of the "code" as in force amongst the Washington gentility. LANDER, according to his friend's story, informed MAGRAW that he was "a liar, coward and scoundrel," and then offered to fight anybody in the crowd whom this intelligence might startle or annoy. As nobody seemed to be in the least overcome by it, he delivered his final apostrophe to MAGRAW himself, as follows:

"You have refused a challenge; you have refused to name your own weapons, time and place, and meet me; you have struck me with a slung-shot, and were whipped by me for it, and lied to the contrary; and now, you scoundrel, you refuse a scratch-fight—you with a loaded pistol, and I unarmed! I shall never notice you again."

It will thus be perceived that had MAGRAW confined himself to refusing LANDER'S challenge, had he simply avoided all allusion to time, place or weapons, he would have retained his social position. Nay more; had he only "struck LANDER with a slung-shot, been whipped by him and then lied about it," accommodation between the belligerents might still have been possible. But when at last he actually declined "a scratch fight," he with a loaded pistol and his enemy unarmed—then, indeed, but not till then—he became unworthy of his notice. The way of the transgressor is evidently hard. We hope MAGRAW'S present unhappy condition will be a warning to all young men addicted to violent courses. Let them attack their enemies with slung-shots, lie about it, and be whipped for it, if they will; society will still receive the prodigal to its bosom, self-respect will still survive, and friends still be true. But if, at the last, "a scratch fight" be obstinately declined, the fatal step on the downward course is indeed taken, and all return becomes impossible, and the unhappy culprit can only hope for peace in oblivion and obscurity.

A Police System.

The new Police bill which is now before the Legislature, reducing the Board to three members, if it is intended to remedy the defects of the present system, as recently revealed, must give the Superintendent the absolute control of the force, simply making him responsible to the Commission for the proper exercise of his authority, and removable by them for good cause, proved by public investigation in the usual manner. We care not who succeeds Mr. PILSBURY in the post, unless this is done the Police will never be what it ought to be. It is as ridiculous to attempt to govern it by the direct orders of three persons as it would be to command an army by the same means. The supreme power, from which there should be no appeal, must be lodged in the hands of some one man. To giving it to the Mayor, as under the old system, there is the standing and insurmountable objection that the Mayor is generally a professional politician, occupied during the whole of his official term either in intriguing for reëlection or for some other species of political advancement. To expect him, under such circumstances, in a City like New-York, to religiously abstain from all attempts to use a body of 2,000 men for the advancement of his own ends, is to expect him to be a much nobler animal than any that has yet figured on the political stage, in this part of the world at least. The commanding officer of such a police as New-York is entitled to have should be well paid and hold his office during good behavior. He should have no hopes or fears outside the line of his duty, and he should be removed after trial and conviction for any interference, direct or indirect, in politics; and his control over the men should be similar to that exercised over a regiment of the line by its Colonel.

Whether this desirable consummation can be brought about, or not, depends entirely upon whether the New-York public agrees with the *Tribune*, or not, in thinking it of more importance to have a split in the Democratic ranks at Charleston than to have their houses and persons secured against violence.

A Plea for Cabs.

A bill incorporating the "New-York and Brooklyn Cab Company" was the other day submitted to the Legislature. This Company proposes to carry a single passenger any distance in this City within the limits bounded by the North and East Rivers and Forty-second-street, for twenty-five cents; each additional passenger to pay fifteen cents. The same rates of fare are to rule in Brooklyn, and transfer tickets will be issued so that one paying fifty cents on this side of the river may take a cab belonging to the Company in Brooklyn, and be carried immediately, and without added charge, to his destination. These rates are so low when compared with the extortionate prices which the law permits hackdrivers in general to ask for their services, that a doubt arises as to whether they would be remunerative. The doubt, however, hardly constitutes a ground of objection to the organization of the company, and if Mr. A. A. MYERS, who introduced the bill, will only give it a gentle shake occasionally, that it may not slumber too soundly on the Speaker's table, steady its feeble steps until it manages to totter through the lower House, and then consign it to the mercy of some gentle Senator, who shall ultimately send us the bantling for further training, he will secure the gratitude of a long suffering community.

Why there is no two-wheeled, one-horse mean between the hackney coach and lumbering omnibus or crowded car, is one of those mysteries of our City economy which it would need an astute intellect to fathom. In London, that Utopia of prompt letter-delivery and thoroughly organized police, there are easy riding Hansoms in waiting at nearly every corner, and the merchant has only to step from his counting-room to find a vehicle within call which will convey him quickly and cheaply to any part of the Metropolis. But those of our business men whose offices are remote from omnibus routes must reach these arteries of travel before they can find conveyances to carry them to their up-town residences; and, even then the innumerable woes which intervene between them and their homes force multitudes to accept the alternative of weary walks.

It is only on occasions of state that men of moderate means think of disturbing the dreams of the drivers who sleep so comfortably on the boxes of the hacks which form that perennial funeral procession on the west side of the Park. But it is marvellous that a few propositions in elementary arithmetic have not before this intruded themselves into the reveries of this nondescript class of beings—that there is, for instance, invested in one horse but half the amount of capital which there is in two, that a pair consumes double the quantity of provender necessary for a single horse, and that the keeping in order of a two-wheeled vehicle would hardly cost more than half as much as it does to have a modern carriage standing still three-fourths of the time.

To many, of course, the word "cab" calls up reminiscences of the narrow, badly ventilated, poorly upholstered candle-boxes on wheels, which once haunted railroad dépôts and steamboat landings, a class of vehicles from which all good citizens will pray to be delivered. But this detestable type of the cab is as obsolete as the stage-coach, and to revive it would be as difficult as to substitute an ark of the Noatic model for the *Niagara* or the *General Admiral*. The Consolidated Cab Company, should it be so fortunate as to secure its charter, will naturally seek some more available and convenient design, combining at once economy, comfort, and the lightness necessary to speed. And to be useful to the public, and profitable to the stockholders of the proposed company, these cabs should not only be decently built and well cared for, but they should be scattered through the City at such intervals that it would not involve a walk from the Battery to the Park to find one. With fares as moderate as those named, these vehicles will then at once come into general use. They will prove a great convenience to travelers in passing to or from steamboat landings or railroad dépôts; lawyers will use them to carry their persons and papers to Court; business men in general will wonder that the community had so long existed without such conveyances; and the ladies, unless the cabs be preposterously small, will find them indispensable auxiliaries to shopping and calling.

Virginia and the Southern Conference.

SHE DECLINES TO RESPOND TO THE PROPOSAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions, which were adopted in the Virginia Senate on the 6th inst., by a vote of 31 to 11, definitely dispose of the question of the participation of that State in a Southern Conference:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia recognizing in our present relations with non-slaveholding States an imperative necessity for decisive measures, does not yet mistrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their several powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people and to preserve the Federal Union. For this purpose we earnestly desire the concerted action of the Southern States. But the General Assembly respectfully submits to the consideration of South Carolina, and all sister States of the South, that efficient coöperation can be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the several States as may be necessary and proper than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legislative powers except to debate and advise.

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, it is inexpedient to appoint deputies to the Conference proposed by South Carolina and Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, and to the Governor of each of the slaveholding States.

The Vicksburg *Whig* objects to the Military bill which has just passed the Mississippi Legislature, on the ground that its practical effect is to impose a direct tax on every man who does not join a volunteer company, for the support of such companies.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hungarian.

FURTHER TRACES OF THE LOST PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 8.

The steamship *Hungarian* is advertised to be sold at Barrington, on the 23d inst., for salvage.

The body of another man, supposed to have been a passenger, has been found. Two of his teeth are filled, one with silver and the other with gold. The body was buried.

The books and letters of CLEMENT B. BARNEY, M. D., of New-York, and the portrait of his daughter ADA, have also been found; also the letters of G. BARNCOM, of Brighton, England, and of MARTIN DOWNE, of Dublin.

Mr. HUNTER, the agent in this city of the Associated Press, will be happy to attend to all inquiries addressed to him respecting the wreck.

From Pike's Peak.

DENVER CITY OVERLAND EXPRESS.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, March 8.

The Overland Express, with Denver dates to the 1st inst., arrived to-day. The messenger reports fine weather and good roads. The Express brought $4,000 in gold dust on consignment. New valuable quartz leads had been discovered 14 miles from Denver, which promise to exceed in richness anything before known. Quartz mining was being carried on with good success. The Gunnel lead is reported as leading $600 or $700 to the cord of rock, taken from a depth of 80 feet. The Rocky Mountain News urges the establishment of Post-offices and mail routes to accommodate the fast increasing population of the mining region.

Nothing later has been received from Salt Lake. It was rumored at Fort Kearney that the troops at that point would be ordered to chastise the Indians for depredations recently committed.

New-Jersey Opposition Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION CHOSEN.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 8.

The Opposition State Convention was well attended. Judge FOSTER, of Camden, was President. The resolutions are strongly Republican; against the Administration of President BUCHANAN; against a Slave Code; in favor of a tariff; and in favor of the Homestead bill. Twenty-eight Delegates were appointed to Chicago—eight Senatorial and twenty District. The Delegates were not instructed. To a Committe from the Germans of Newark a Committee answered that they were not in favor of the Massachusetts two years' amendment.

The following are the Senatorial Delegates: James T. Sherman, John I. Blair, Theodore Little, Ephraim Marsh, F. J. Frelinghuysen, E. Y. Rogers.

Free-Love at Syracuse.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A DESERTED HUSBAND.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, March 8.

This morning, a man named TINKER died from taking poison. He first poisoned his two children, aged about eight and six years, and having laid them out and folded their hands upon their breasts, he left them in an unoccupied room where some of his furniture was stored, and went to his hotel and took the poison himself. On Tuesday he poisoned a horse belonging to Dr. SHARLES, of this city, and it is supposed he intended to shoot Dr. SEARLES, as a loaded pistol was found on him. The cause was the estrangement of his wife, and her intimacy with Dr. SEARLES, under the influence of Free-Love principles. Great excitement exists, and Dr. SEARLES has been locked up in the Penitentiary to protect him from the indignation of the citizens.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 7.

The steamship *De Soto* brings Havana advices of the 3d.

Business was dull; stock of sugar, 115,000 boxes, against 160,000 last year.

Freights improving.

Sterling Exchange, 12⅛@13¼ per cent. premium; sixty day bills on New-York 2@3 per cent. premium.

Free Negroes to be Excluded from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 8.

The bill excluding free negroes from the State, under the penalty of becoming slaves, passed the Senate yesterday. It had previously passed the House. The same bill passed both Houses at the last session, but failed to receive the signature of the Governor.

Railroad Accident.

BOYS RUN OVER ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Thursday, March 8.

The night express East, last night, struck three boys, six miles east of Buffalo, killing one instantly, and injuring one of the others badly. The third one is uninjured. The boys were aged about 15 years.

The Ottawa Rescue Case.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 8.

In the case of JOHN HOSSACK, of the Ottawa rescuers, the Jury last night returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. There are indictments against six others yet to be disposed of. That of JOSEPH STOUT is to be taken up this morning.

Election in Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, March 8.

The first election in the new town of Dunkirk took place yesterday, and the whole Republican and American Union ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 60 to 127.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 8—8 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now about due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 25th ult. Weather cloudy.

Delegates to Chicago.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 8.

J. M. LAY and JONATHAN BOURNE have been elected Delegates to Chicago from the First District of Massachusetts.

The Hoboken and Newark Railroad.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 8.

The Governor this morning signed the Hoboken and Newark Railroad bill, and it is now a law.

The Wisconsin Railroads.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, March 8.

SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, is here engaged in matters of legislature connected with the City, Town and County issues for Railroad purposes.

Freights in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 8.

Great quantities of freight are arriving here, but there is no detention. Ninety car-loads are leaving daily for the interior.

Fishermen Missing.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 8.

Five fishing vessels, manned by about 50 men and valued at $3,000, are considerably overdue at Gloucester, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Fire at Waverley, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 8.

The storehouses of H. J. GALBRAITH and MASON & ATTERBURY, at Waverley, Mo., were burned on the 1st inst. The loss is not stated. Insurance $10,000. GALBRAITH'S safe was robbed of nearly $5,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 8.

FLOUR very firm but not active. Howard-street and Ohio held at $5 75. WHEAT very firm; sales 3,000 bushels; red, $1 40@$1 47; white, $1 55@$1 65. CORN active; white, 70c.@73c.; yellow, 72c.@74c. PORK firm; Mess, $18; Prime, $14 50@$15. WHISKY drooping; sales at 23¾c.@24c. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 8.

FLOUR firm; business limited, at previous rates. WHISKY heavy. Mess PORK firm, at $17 25@$17 50. BULK MEATS and BACON firm. The money market is slightly more stringent. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged for Gold.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 7.

COTTON in improved demand; sales to-day 7,000 bales at slightly better prices for the higher grades, while the inferior qualities were easier and very dull; middling steady at 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 8.

FLOUR qui

THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE.

The Ladies in Council—Speeches—Opposition to Reporters—Scenes Among the Women—The Moon at its Full—Romance Disappears and Reality Commences—Three Thousand Men and Women in Procession—Incidents of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAGAMORE HOUSE, LYNN, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

"After a storm comes a calm" is an old and true proverb; but its age and veracity prove as much concerning the necessity of the storm as the calm. The strike of the male and female operatives has passed its crisis; the storm is at its height, and from this day forward may be anticipated a declension of excitement, and an increase of trouble and ultimate suffering. As the readers of the TIMES are well aware, the excitement of the past two weeks in this centre of the striking towns has been intense. Highway disturbances, rows, riots and demagogues have been rife and rampant, the entire business of the city has been paralyzed, and the citizens of all classes have been exercised by fears of an unknown-but-sure-to-come disaster. The men under the able, but hardly reputable, lead of ALONZO G. DRAPER, JOSEPH DILLON, NAPOLEON WOOD and JOSEPH CONNOR, have succeeded in obtaining the signature of nearly every "jour" in the various cities to the strike bill, which compels them to hold out against the bosses at all hazards, in spite of all sufferings, and in face of the direst poverty. The women, too, who have been induced by DRAPER, OLIVER and Mrs. DAMON, to follow in the wake of their husbands and friends, have drawn up their bill of wages, to which hundreds have appended their names, and thus placed themselves in immediate opposition to their employers, and in many cases in circumstances of unutterable misery. The men have scoured all the shoe towns, and induced their colaborers to enter the same boat with themselves. They have had processions innumerable, and speeches interminable, all tending towards the one great point of *compelling* their employers to yield to their demands.

The ladies, as you have read, have also had meetings; they have met by hundreds; have displayed great determination and unprecedented enthusiasm. They, too, have visited by Committee the neighboring towns and villages, and induced their sisters to unite with them in the strike which was to carry dismay into the camp of their bosses, and money into the strikers' fund. After a series of meetings, which were distinguished by a vast amount of feminine wrangling, dissension amongst the rival bodies, and fun unlimited, they resolved, that on the 7th day of March, 1860, they would, in a body, quit work, raise the flag of rebellion, and coerce their employes into a compliance with their demands, one and all, reasonable and unreasonable. That this is a serious matter, no one who has for a week spent his time in observing these people in their marchings, meetings, discussions and privacies, would doubt. But a thinking and unprejudiced observer cannot but be impressed with the egotism, the selfishness, the utter disregard of right or wrong, which is exhibited by the foremost men in the movement Between Messrs. DRAPER, DILLON and OLIVER, who are undoubtedly the originators and the continuers of the trouble, there is not only a silly but a serious rivalry for precedence. If a meeting is to be held they all desire the Chairmanship; if a Committee is to be appointed they fight for the position; if a procession is to be paraded, the only point in which they are interested is, who shall be Chief Marshal. Neither one of them is a regular journeyman shoemaker; they have all tried all kinds of labor, and are foremost in this strike because it suits their own selfish ends.

DRAPER, who was formerly connected with Yankee ADAMS, has been an editor, a shoemaker, an unelected candidate for Assembly, and last, though not least, having by his superior tact stirred up a Mechanics' Association, he has been appointed Treasurer thereof.

DILLON, who is one of the most silk-tongued off-hand speakers I ever heard, has been a silk-dyer, a cotton-printer and a shoemaker, and, as near as I can learn, amounted to nothing extra in either branch.

OLIVER, who is the leading man in the woman's movement, appears in the Directory as a watchmaker. He has worked at the shoe-trade, but for the past few years, during the flush days of the trade, has devoted his energies to the getting up of cheap lotteries, the tickets of which he disposed of among the jours and binders.

DARLING, another of the movers, hasn't touched a shoe in the last ten years, (he wears boots,) but from his talk, we, with others, gathered the impression that he had worked at the trade for half a century. I don't make these assertions blindly or from mere hear-say, but having been here some ten days I have been able to make up my mind from actual observation and information derived from intelligent sources. If DRAPER, DILLON, OLIVER and DARLING should die to-night, or if it should rain steadily and persistently for three days, I verily believe the jours would return to their pegging, and the binders and stitchers to their machines, at such rates as their bosses would deem equitable and fair. But as they are all in apparent health, and as the sun has, until to-day, shone most beautifully, you may expect to hear of the strike as unsubdued for some time to come. Banners and bands, processions and gatherings will keep up the enthusiasm for a week or two to come, but *then*—Oh! that *then* will, I fear, find nearly a man bowed down in body as well as heart, and many a woman compelled to yield up her spunk, her virtue or her life.

The interest manifested by the public at large; the fact that all the Boston papers, the illustrated papers, and even the Metropolitan Press, have kept the proceedings of the strikers before the people, has added much to the flame. In fact, to hear either boss or jour talk, one would suppose that Lynn, instead of Boston, was the hub of the universe, and that the eyes of the world were centered on the idlers here, as they were on the gallant GARIBALDI or his Majesty VICTOR EMANUEL during the late struggle for liberty on the Sardinian plains.

For some inexplicable cause the ire of the multitude has been poured upon the devoted heads of ye unoffending reporters. Why, in the name of common sense, or even St. Crispin himself, they desire to alienate the sympathies of the knights of the quill I can't understand, but it is a truth that they have allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved, when by slight or coolness, misrepresentation or abuse they could instill into our minds a dislike to them or their cause. While the rabble have acted thus, the leaders have been more than equally sycophantic. We have been urged to report in full senseless speeches, to bring into notice unappreciated public benefactors, and to drink barrels of State agency rot-gut. Thank heaven we have been able to withstand all their persuasions from first to last, and to give them their plain, unvarnished due. As a consequence we have been dogged at night, in these cordwaining streets, mud-balls of odoriferous character have been sent after our retreating persons, and letters, libellously descriptive of our sacred persons, have been printed in the "Town Talk," to our entire disgust and mortification. The local papers have been divided as to the propriety of the strikers' action, some siding with the bosses and others with the operatives. LEWIS JOSSELYN, of the *Bay State*, has gone into this affair *con amore*. His enemies say he is catering for the Mayoralty next Fall, but I don't think this is so. Mr. JOSSELYN has, it is true, made a great many speeches and leaned rather hard on the side of the strikers, at the expense of apparent consistency, but then *he* says he wouldn't give a toss of a copper to be Mayor, and he ought to know if any one. Besides he ran for the office two years ago and was defeated. So why should he try again? Whatever else may be true of Mr. JOSSELYN we must and with pleasure do accord to him our hearty thanks for his uniform kindness and courtesy to us personally.

The grocers, and other tradesmen are, of course, with the strikers. Their bread and butter depends on their success; they have contributed to the fund of the strikers, and in other ways manifest their public and private interest in the movement.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

For the past week all Lynn, Marblehead, South Reading, Saugus and Swampscot have been alive with the painting of banners, the enrollment of female strikers, and all concomitants of the anticipated procession of to-day. All outsiders have been approached by the fair collecting committees, begging or rather soliciting, aid for the demonstration, the collation, &c. Your readers have been pretty well posted as to the public and some of the private meetings. I might add that the TIMES is the only New-York daily which has placed before its readers full and complete accounts of the whole affair from beginning till now. The *Herald*, I noticed, dished up, the other day, a page of collated intelligence, which having been ventilated in the Boston papers several days before was somewhat stale. The *Illustrated News* had an artist here who has given some good and many absurd representations of the scenes hereabouts. FRANK LESLIE was in the city yesterday accompanied by Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, and A. BERGHAUS, the famed swill-milk depicter. FRANK, who is excessively modest, wouldn't respond to the call of the hundreds who honored him with a vocal serenade, but pushed RAWLINGS forward as his spokesman.

The Doctor evidently relished the task and "spread himself some," according to the expressive, though inelegant report rendered by "a respectable cordwainer of Ward 4."

In furtherance of the preparations for to-day's demonstration a fifth meeting was held last evening by

THE BINDERS AND STITCHERS AT LYCEUM HALL.

You of course know by this time, that when I refer to strikers, cordwainers, shoemakers and jours, I mean *males*, and when I speak of binders, stitchers, booters or peggers, I mean *females*. *Comprenez?*

Eighteen hundred females convened at the Lyceum Hall yesterday afternoon. The night was a beautiful one—the moon being in full tip-top"—and the stars twinkled the r prettiest, while, in pursuance of duty—stern duty—started for the hall. Rumors of probable opposition had reached us, and we anticipated trouble in effecting an entrance. This done, we knew we should be safe, for we had been there before and had great confidence in the relenting dispositions of our fair opponents. On we went into the court-yard and up the steps, when occurred a

SCENE AT THE DOOR.

We had noticed as we passed the gate a file of men with what appeared to be pasteboard helmets, ranged on either side of the path, but as there was nothing threatening in their bearing, we concluded that the "Yes, Cos." were there for no hostile purpose, and boldly attempted to enter. The strikers, who seem to think reporters go to the female meetings for fun instead of labor, had stirred up the feminine ire against us, and they passed a vote not to let any Press boys in, because they misrepresented, burlesqued and squibobbed their "doins." As a consequence, when we attempted to force an entrance, we were met not only by defiant shouts from within, but by rather unceremonious treatment at the door. We had determined that in case any one of our little band was excluded we would all leave and take the first train for Boston, and this threat aided by the persuasive accents of our entire corpus succeeded in getting us in. Now came the rub. Did I ever? No I never, and what's more, I don't desire again to go through such a pulling, hauling, tugging, mauling as I survived last night. So soon as we appeared upon the platform, after a leap that would have done honor to a professional gymnast, we were greeted with a series of queries of slightly personal tendencies, such as, "Does your mammy know you're out?" "Who pays your hotel bills?" "Where do you get your rum?" followed by cat-calls, derisive laughter, and tantalizing invitations to "let the gals alone." We smiled—all of us did—bowed, sharpened our pencils, arranged our paper, and did *not* return the double-barrelled stares that on all sides met our modest gaze.

The meeting was opened with the usual exercises of reading minutes and approving the same, and an exhibition was then made by and of

MR. WILLARD OLIVER AGAIN.

The gentleman who has been appointed Chief Marshal of the ladies' procession appeared upon the platform radiant with smiles, and apparently as happy as a Lynn clam at high tide. He was very funny. Calling himself a "very modest man," he recited some machine poetry, which, he said, came running out of an old machine he found by the beach, and which was very severe on tyrants generally, and reporters particularly; and wound up with a refrain, compimentary to himself as the very modest man. He made quite a little "*pro tem.* speech," as he says, in which he urged the clans to turn out in full force—to come to the gathering early, and in crowds. "Come," said he, "without your silks, your satins, or your furbelo rigin'; come in your modestest attire, and the great God above you will be on your side; your bosses will give you your rates, and your beaux will be pleased." After some little pleasantry, he introduced to the audience Rev. THOMAS DRIVER, who bore the following testimony in regard to

WHITE VS. SLAVE LABOR.

The reverend gentleman was delighted with the scene before him. He always liked the looks of the Lynn girls, but now he was proud of them. But it made him feel badly to have them ground down by the tyrannical bosses. They were certainly worse off than the slaves at the South. He had recently visited nine Slave States; he had seen the evils of Slavery; he had preached to the master and the slave; he had investigated the troubles of the down-trodden Afric, and had come home a confirmed Abolitionist. But, said he, with emphasis, I find there are white as well as black slaves; there are slaves in this State and in this city worse, far worse, in their condition than the black slaves at the South. "The only difference is, that they can't SELL you. Thank God for that! [Great sensation and applause.]

After the clergyman had concluded, and the girls hummed for a few moments, Mr. OLIVER called on A. G. DRAPER, who in a very few words made a great many statements which are utterly at variance with information received subsequently by your correspondent. What object can be gained by either party by willful misrepresentation it is difficult to imagine. He stated that he knew the bosses were ready almost to sign the bill of wages. That six or seven of the heaviest firms in Haverhill had already signed, and that the Lynn men would not be far behind. He reported encouraging symptoms from Marblehead and other places. Money, he says, is flowing in upon him for aid to the strikers from all sides. The "Board of Overseers has told me that they will honor our draft upon them for any amount, and I, for one, am ready to go to them for relief, and for the purpose of breaking the ice, ask from them bread for myself and family." He reiterated his statements about the impossibility of the bosses meeting their notes and fulfilling their pecuniary obligations for any length of time, and wound up with a brilliant peroration, exhorting them to strick to it, and never give up. They then formed

A SCAB COMMITTEE,

Whose duty it was to look out for weak sisters, who might take advantage of the Society and make a living by binding or gumming, or finishing on the sly. After which Mrs. DAMON and other ladies made lengthy remarks, urging the girls to turn out strong, and make the strike an imposing one.

The Canvassing Committee reported that they had obtained seventeen hundred and eleven names to the bill of wages, all of whom would strike on the glorious 7th of March. The enthusiasm, however, reached its culmination when little OLIVER told all about the procession, as he had pictured it in his mind's eye—each girl with a white bow on her shoulder, and the committees with blue badges; and when he stated that the gentlemen who lived about half a mile off the proposed route had promised to give them a $5 bill if he would take the girls by his house, the whole fair audience stood, metaphorically, on their heads, and voted unanimously to rake that $5 bill in quick.

OLIVER was on his high horse. He walked up and down the platform, joked with the reporters, knocked his hammer on the table, and in many ways evinced his delight at the coming honors for his Marshalistic head. He announced that the collections at the door had been $200 and a *peg* more. Also that some naughty females had been soliciting money and *aid* from outsiders, and had not turned the amount collected into the treasury. This was voted scabby. Another sarcastic poem was read which reflected seriously on the reporters, and particularly on the hirsute appendage and venerable specs of your unworthy representative. The refrain ended with "That's so, and that's no," and as the said "pome" proceeded and increased in personal application, the girls joined in the chorus, and the last "That's so, that's so" was given with a terrific emphasis and a *swing* that showed that the spirit of MOLL STARK was as much alive as that of the immortal author of "I aint dead yet." But, bless me! how I am running on! That I've imbibed the spirit of the meeting, will be evident to you by this time; for I have talked to you like a race-horse, and could keep it up like a locomotive from now till doomsday. But as "Malakoff," or some other distinguished writer, says in the TIMES Paris' letters, "To our muttons." And I may as well wind up this affair by saying that "after a few pertinent remarks" the vast assembly adjourned, to meet at the tap of the drum on the Common to-day.

THE DAY

was not in sympathy with ye grande displaye. When we awoke, arose, and imbibed our matutinal bottle of Congress-water, (why named Congress?) the air was chilly, and rain falling. It was 9 in the morning, and already bevies of fair damsels, squads of City Guardsmen, gangs of strikers, and multitudes of the masses, were seen hurrying to the rendezvous at the Common. Martial music filled the air, and produced on one and all sensations which were equaled only in the memorable days of '76. It was really too bad that the elements should conspire against the demonstration, but it is our duty to say that it was an unfair day, and one not calculated to draw out any who were doubtful.

DELEGATIONS, BANNERS, ETC.

From Marblehead a deputation of strikers, firemen and military, numbering about a thousand, came, with flags and banners, making a fine display. From South Reading and Saugus delegations numbering about five hundred joined in, while Lynn turned out its full strength, escorted by the Lynn City Guard.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was an imposing one. In spite of wind, rain, snow and sleet, it presented an exceedingly interesting and remarkable appearance. It had rained just enough to make the roads slippery and muddy, the air was very chilly, and we all predicted a failure. We were mistaken. The procession formed upon the common; at the head was the Guard, followed by the ladies. This part was peculiar. They were all well and neatly dressed, though with an occasional digression into furbelows and finery. A few also carried umbrellas, which was not proper. Their banners bore appropriate devices, but exhibited the lamentable fact, in a remarkable degree, that the schoolmaster was not at home. By the means of these mottoes the girls were advised to "Strike the tyrant in his den"—to "Lay still"—to "Be shure youre right, then go ahead," and to "Keep up your head up." Following the girls, very naturally, were the men. They were very enthusiastic in the cause, and preserved most admirable order. Not a drunken man has been seen by any of us to-day, and no arrests have been made by the police. As near as we can estimate, there were 3,500 men and women in the turnout, and twice that number on the sidewalks and at the doors and windows. Had the day been fair there would have been undoubtedly 8,000 strikers in the procession.

THE COLLATION.

Having passed over the given route, the several portions of the procession adjourned to different halls, where collations were provided by the liberality of the citizens. At Lyceum Hall the ladies and the reporters collated. We had an abundance of crackers, cheese, salt fish, pie and "crullers." Interchanges of pleasant chat and merry laugh made an hour pass pleasantly, and with hearty and sincere desire for the ultimate happiness and prosperity of all concerned, we bade them farewell and retired through rain, splosh and mud to the Sagamore.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, hundreds were unable to join in the strike publicly; and next Tuesday, the weather permitting, the affair will be repeated, with additions and emendations.

This is regarded as the apex from which all future movements will go down. The force of the ball will be spent on Tuesday next, until which time the excitement will be undiminished, and disorder reign in Warsaw. HOWARD.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.—Commodore STOCKTON's manifesto has brought out a reply from Messrs. DARCY, GREGORY, JACKSON and others, a Committee of the Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. The document is addressed to the Legislature of New-Jersey, and combats the Commodore at all points. The Committee accumulates testimony to prove a "united design" between the Hoboken Land Improvement Company and the Joint Companies against the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; charge the Commodore with the commission of material mistakes in the interpretation of their contracts, and add: "Surely the most open evidence is furnished of coöperation and congratulation by 'the members of the Joint Companies, attached to Mr. STEVENS by the ties of consanguinity or friendship.' Mr. R. F. STOCKTON himself may not have been quite as conspicuous a participant in these scenes; still his *quo animo is* shown by his manifesto, and especially by his taunt at the discontinuance of Mr. STEVENS' subsidy, 'that the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will regret that they recklessly disturbed their contract with Mr. STEVENS.'"

A Card.

STRANGE FREAKS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

In common with others, whose complaints have been frequent of late as to the irregularities of the telegraph, we must ourselves confess to some experience of its sins, both of omission and commission.

The telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, which appeared in the evening papers of Feb. 25, while furnishing minutely the details of the recent Sewing-Machine decision in the case of I. M. Singer & Co. *vs.* Ladd, Webster & Co., and giving the names of the counsel pro and con., the name of the learned Judge, and other interesting particulars, singularly enough omitted to state in whose favor the verdict was rendered.

Again, for the past few days, the telegraphic report of every paper we have seen coming from points south of Baltimore, while omitting most of the interesting details referred to above, strange to say, informs the public that the great Sewing-Machine case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, which is simply the exact reverse of the truth. While we profess to know something of the mechanic arts, we are not sufficiently versed in that branch of philosophy which treats of the "electric currents" to be able to account for these singular blunders; and, for the benefit of those who, during the past week, have been flooding us with letters, some of condolence, others of inquiry as to the actual state of the case, we will simply subjoin the following extract from the legal report in the Baltimore *Sun*:

"In the case of Singer *vs.* Ladd, Webster & Co., for alleged infringement of patents, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants on all the six issues."

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.

A Card.

ROGERS & RAYMOND present their stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing for the Spring of 1860 to their customers and the public, with the feeling that its immense extent, its varied styles and the just moderation of its prices, will command approbation everywhere. They know that in the Boys' Department their unique and becoming styles, of which variety is a remarkable characteristic, STAND ALONE.

The firm, in addition to their well-known Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st., have just opened a

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT

at No. 214 Broadway, next door to the Museum, and stocked it with the choicest Spring Clothing, as well as with Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., in infinite variety. The stock of Boys' Clothing, and of Men's also is of a class that, at the moderate prices affixed to the fabrics, cannot fail to command a large share of fashionable trade. ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Branch Establishment, No. 214 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway.

If It is not Dye.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The only reliable preparations for restoring Grey Hair to its original youthful appearance, without injury to the scalp. Dépôt No. 355 Broome-st., and for sale everywhere.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,

No 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. VERNOR, AGENT FOR HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—*Dear Sir*: We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be—A SAFE.

MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 17, 1860.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan. B. VERNOR, and cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to every one. ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Barthoff's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radicalsure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures

of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—

This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Young Men Can Learn their True Pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness by obtaining a phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner Murray and Greenwich sts.

Ladies' New Spring Dress and Mantilla Trimmings.—At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Affections of the Ear.—Just published, a pamphlet by Dr. HARTLEY, on "Diseases of the Ear—their causes, remedy, prevention and cure." Price 25 cents by mail or otherwise. Office No. 104 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

MARRIED.

WHITE—REED.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 7, by Rev. Dr. LORD, WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D., of Stockbridge, Mass., to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of J. M. Reed, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BURHANS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 6, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Burhans, Jr., aged 33 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 271 Spring-st., on Friday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MENGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, KITTY JANE, infant daughter of Louis K. and Eliza Jane Menger, aged 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Downing-st., near Varick-st.

WEBB.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, after a short illness, JOSEPH, eldest son of Robert and Ann Webb aged 27 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 264 West 28th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

MULFORD—In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, NELLIE, infant daughter of George O. and Nellie Mulford, aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No 160 West 36th st.

FRAZEE—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, HANNAH, wife of Abraham Frazee, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday morning, March 11, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 42 Charles st., without further notice.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 8, JOHN T. WHITE, aged 52 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 37½ Broome st. His remains will be taken to Keyport for interment.

POST.—In this City, on Thursday, March 8, of consumption, LYDIA ANN, wife of P. S. Post, aged 37 years and 10 months

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

BERRY.—At Pompton Plains, N. J., on Thursday, March 8, SARAH, widow of Jacob Berry, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Peter, Martin and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

BRIGGS.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Sunday, March 4, SUSAN MILLS, wife of Leander W. Briggs, in the 29th year of her age.

☞ Stamford papers please copy.

CHICHESTER.—At Patchoque, L. I., on Thursday, March 8, of consumption, BENJAMIN S. CHICHESTER, aged 23 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at Patchoque, L. I., on Sunday next, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 115, *March* 8, 1860.
78, 3, 1, 45, 6, 21, 28, 10, 74, 58, 32, 65, 33.

Class No. 116, *March* 8, 1860.
66, 2, 65, 29, 22, 19, 26, 27, 12, 28, 49, 3, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 8, 1860
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,

Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.

Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York.

OUR HEALTH SHOULD BE CARED FOR.

Purgative medicines, when properly prepared, and used according to the intensity of the disease, will not only cure inflammatory and painful affections generally, always more or less relieve, but debility is never induced. The bowels being cleansed, the digestive functions are greatly improved, and the patient, so far from being weakened, is nourished, supported and strengthened.

Thus, while Brandreth's Pills surely cure Rheumatism, Colds, Diphtheria and Painful Affections generally, they never injure. When the severity of the disease is past, after a few days the patient gets well. He is not struck down by other and more formidable symptoms, which too often are the result of the iodine, the colchicum, or the other remedies which have been employed. And, alas, the doctors are here generally at a loss, and the patient dies in the greatest agony. These results never take place when Brandreth's Pills are used. Millions of persons cured testify to their entire safety.

Brandreth's Pills and their concentration, the Life Addition Pills, are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 4 Union-square, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per box. B. BRANDRETH.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE!

Office No. 15 Amity-st.

All invalids, male or female, who will pay for their medicines, and not waste time, can have any class of disease skillfully treated till cured. No mineral is used. Over 2,000 patients for references. INVALIDS and LADIES, sending written statements of their cases, can have proper remedies (to amount inclosed) delivered free to any address.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

ELECTRIC OIL.

The cures made by Prof. De Grath, with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are so near miraculous as to resemble the famed Scripture accounts of similar cures in ancient times by the anointing with oil, and these cures are so wonderful and instantaneous, satisfactory and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well-attested merits, qualities, &c., of this "Electric Oil."

Prof. DE GRATH, therefore, has deposited $100 with the Mayor, the same to be forfeited if the "Electric Oil," sold at Philadelphia, fails to cure a single case of rheumatism, or pains in the back, or limbs, piles, sores or burns, fever sores, ulcers, caked breast, sore nipples, bronchial affections, swelled glands, felons, stiffness in the joints, sprains, bruises, sores on man or beast, or scratches and splints on horses; also, deafness.

Price, 25 cents; 50 cents; and $1 per bottle.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, and all druggists and Dealers.
Dépôt, Philadelphia Penn.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.	Sand (Flange pattern).
Concentric, 4 styles.	Sockets for Shafts, Poles,
Concave, 2 styles.	Express Wagons, Whips,
Philadelphia, 6 styles.	Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Rim, 8 styles.	Trimming Nails—Japanned
Reflector, 6 styles.	Silver, Ivory, Basselain.
Rose, 1 style.	Silver Moulding—Back Lights
Screw Cap, 9 styles.	Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons
Coach, 3 styles.	Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.	Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 15
Children's Cab, 7 styles.	styles.
Dash Collars, Centres,	Brass Iron Collars.
and Rails,	Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT

is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the

ACHES AND PAINS

that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS, pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

WASHINGTON AND NEW-ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1860.

By authority of a majority of the Board of Directors of the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called, to be held at the National Hotel, in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering such matters as may then be brought before them.

AMOS KENDALL, President.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.,
Agents of the American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,

For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

4,000 TONS

LIVERPOOL, CANNEL AND CUMBERLAND, TREVORTON, (all sizes.) Sole Agents.
LEHIGH, HAZELTON and LOCUST MOUNTAIN.
RED and WHITE ASH, and SCRANTON.
OLD COL'S LEHIGH LUMP.
For sale by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
No. 62 West 13th-st., No. 437 6th-av., No. 3 Hanover-st., and foot of 20th-st., North River.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail departmen.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

LOVET'S WAHPENE—AN INDIAN VEGETable Preparation, is the only article that will restore gray hair to its original color, cures baldness, and removes all scurf and dandruff from the scalp. Free from sulphur, it does not corrode jewelry nor injure the system. $6 50 per dozen boxed. Office No. 85 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT DENTAL IMPROVEMENT.—DR. ALEVETT'S Atmospheric Plates for artificial teeth, so highly recommended in the *Medical Gazette*, are patented, and can only be obtained in this City at No. 4 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1¾ inch, 1¾ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

NAPKIN RINGS.—SOMETHING NEW AND beautiful, heavily silver-plated and not to be distinguished from silver, at low prices, retail or wholesale. LUCIUS HART

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees on the premises. Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store rooms, &c.; with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, a few minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

ALSO, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good view of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factory ville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 3d-place. Lots 20 feet 1¾ inches by 125 feet 6¾ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both in respect of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnaces, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others: the lot is 25x140, and the house 20 or 30x31 feet, finished in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences, and large stable in the rear; this property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address G. U., Box No. 342 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 6 inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st. Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st. These lots are suitable for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE mill-power, with two dwelling-houses, barn, mill, and 28 acres good land, at Norwalk, Conn., near the village, handsomely located for a country residence, or any kind of manufacturing business; will exchange for City property, or sound, durable kind of merchandise. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Ct.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A high basement two-story and high attic frame house, filled in, tin roof, back piazza enclosed with glass, containing 12 rooms; gas and chandeliers; water will be introduced in May; situated No. 321 Adelphi-st., a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Price $3 900—$3 000 can remain; rent $375. Inquire of THOMAS LAUGHLIN, Shillman-st., east side, 3d house north DeKalb-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE STORY and basement, high stoop dwelling houses, on Hassfield-place, 51ut-st., between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of one of the 20 feet, lot stoop houses in the same block, beautifully located; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply at No. 11, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house in Brooklyn, with or without furniture; ten minutes' walk of three ferries; has every convenience in perfect order; will rent quickly, furnished, for $1,500, or $800 without—for a farm within 30 to 100 miles. Access easy, and location healthy. Address, with price, &c., MARTIN, Box No. 130 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 115 West 34th-st., built in the best manner; rosewood doors, black walnut stairs, &c., one of the best houses up town; size of house 25x60, lot 153 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 170 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between 4th and Madison avs., two stone front houses, 25x60 feet; rosewood and black walnut doors and trimmings; the above houses and location are both strictly first-class; also, two stone front houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., 20x54 feet, replete with all the improvements. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 229 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUNTJOY, East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—(ALL choice locations,) viz: The 3-story Philadelphia brick, Nos. 114 and 116 Fort Greene place, (late Canton-st.,) and the 2-story cottage house No. 77 same street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE house, No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 55 feet deep; three rooms deep, modern and convenient. Also, a four-story, brown-stone house, No. 18 East 32d-st., 22 by 60 feet deep, in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College place.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FINISHED BROWN-stone front house, No. 12 West 35th-st., containing cellar, basement, and four stories and attic above the basement. For terms, &c., apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 60 West 46th-st., or to CHAUNCEY CLARK, No. 66 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A large, well-built and conveniently arranged private residence on 8th-st. Price $15,000, encumbered $1,500. A small farm or country seat near New-York would be taken in payment. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine sts.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE HOUSE IN 12TH-st., near 5th-av. Also, No. 24 West 17th-st. Also, No. 3 West Washington-place. Apply at PARK BENJAMIN'S office, No. 62 East 14th-st.

N. B.—Several good houses wanted for lease by desirable tenants.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, English basement house, No. 8 West 28th-st., with or without the furniture; possession at an early day; parties in want of such a house can seldom find one equal. Price $16,000 to $18,000 can remain. To be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot, No. 48 West 21st-st.; full size, built in the most substantial manner. For particulars, inquire on the premises, between 5th and 6th avs.; house nearly completed.

CENTRAL PARK.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Two houses and lots on 54th-st., north side, between 8th-av. and Broadway; houses just finished; marble fronts, 18.9x50; lots 18.9x100.5. Inquire of A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house No. 13 West 34th st., 25x65, lot 125 feet 6 inches, finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x32 6, with entrance from 35th-st. Enquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN NELSON-ST., BETween Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a three-story brick house, about 22x40; lot 100 feet deep. Will be sold cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Chauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 40 East 19th-st., near Broadway, containing all modern improvements; price $18,500; terms easy. Apply to E. F. DAVISON, No. 23 Pearl st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st, between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT four story English basement house, No. 41 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Price, $16,500, of which $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at 20 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 30 Market-st., will be sold cheap and terms easy. For particulars inquire at No. 30 Beekman-st., between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—On 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., overlooking the Park and East River, on the grade and free from rock. Address W. A. COLLINS, Box No. 3,888 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 147 East 36th-st., with a carriage-house in the rear; lot, 20 4 front, by 155 feet deep all built in the best manner; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—FOUR-STORY brick house and full lot on 3d-av., No. 776, between 51st and 52d sts. For particulars, inquire of the owner, on the premises, over the store. Agents need not apply.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE STORY and attic, high-basement house No. 61 7th-av., near 14th-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE—A SEAT OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at Astoria, L. I., of easy access from the city situated on high and healthy ground, about half a mile distant from either the ferry or the New-York steamboat landing. House, with adjoining green-houses, carriage house, with gardener and coachman's lodges above, and stables—the whole in good repair. There are about six acres of land beautifully laid out and planted with fruit trees of every description in full bearing, shrubberies, &c., &c. Terms made easy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Francis Metallic Life Boat Company being about to close their business, offer for sale their valuable property, near the ferry at Green Point, consisting of a large, two story brick building, about 190x80 feet, with engine room adjoining, the valuable patent rights, dies and machinery for manufacturing the boats. Also, several lots of ground. The whole will be sold together or separate as may be desired. Inquire of MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND TEN LOTS of ground, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, three hundred feet north of Fulton-av. The house is 41 feet front by 42 deep, built of brick, just completed. The woodwork is chestnut, finished in the best manner. Furnace, range, gas, Ridgewood water hot and cold, water-closets all complete. The improvements are of the first class. For further information, inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. N. KINNEY, No. 153 Pearl-st., corner of Wall, New-York.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—2,000 ACRES of land in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation; soil excellent for truck farming, and very early, being ten days ahead of Long Island. Price $4 per acre; terms easy. Inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story, rear building. JNO. TOREY, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable three-story high stoop brick house with brown-stone basement and counter cellar, marble mantles, water, gas, heater, &c., located about a quarter of a mile from City Hall, about 200 yards from Fulton-av. cars, in Fleet-st., adjoining the church, known as No. 41; $2,500 may remain on mortgage. The property must be sold as I am going to the country. Inquire on the premises. W. S STILWELL.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house with brown-stone basement, with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath, copper boiler, range, marble mantles in three stories, convenient to Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars. Inquire on the premises. No. 82 Hampden-st., or of R. H. THEsTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The five story English basement house and stable No. 25 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. having all the modern conveniences, and well arranged, will be sold or exchanged, and a small place in the country taken in part payment. Apply to the owner No. 108 West-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front and back stoops, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No. 49 East 37th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP BROWN-STONE front houses Nos. 61 and 63 West 47th st.; they are three stories and basement, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply to ROBERT H. COBURN, No. 813 6th-av., west side, between 47th and 48th sts.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO STORY BASEMENT and attic frame house and lot, No. 108 South 8th st., Williamsburgh, four blocks from the ferry-slip Ferry landing. Gas and heater in. Price $3 500. Apply to L. P. NOSTRAND, No. 209 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, replete with all the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c.; size 24x50 feet, on Lexington av., southeast corner of 39th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 92 WEST 13th-st.; one of the pleasantest blocks in New York; house in perfect order; beautiful gas fixtures. Price $11,000. Inquire from 10 to 1, on the premises, of J. B. MILLER.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF ABOUT 16 LOTS on Broadway, 116th-st. and 11th-av. Will be sold cheap. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,

No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 134 2d-st. In good order, marble mantels, hot and cold water, &c. Terms easy. Apply to T. MOFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each. by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

With a lot containing from 2 to 15 acres of fine land, ornamented with forest and fruit trees, on a beautiful location, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country and the City of New-York. The premises are situated in the west part of the flourishing town of Orange, one mile from the depôt, and adjoining the residence of Andrew P. Pellot, Esq. The dwelling is two-story, new, and of large dimensions, 45x55, built on the most approved plan, with piazzas on three sides, and finished in the best manner. It contains 12 rooms, besides bath-room and conservatory, with a fine attic and a good cellar under the whole. It is completed with all the modern fixtures, range, pipes for gas, and hot and cold water throughout, with an excellent well of water conducted into the dwelling. Outside improvements complete. Inquire of CHAS. CONDIT, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or CALEB CONDIT, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East river and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which free communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT—30 acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden; on the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty and healthy condition. Also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK—A handsome country residence containing 4½ acres of land; the place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country; the house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine out-buildings of every description. The grounds are tastefully laid out; fine vegetable garden; plenty of fruit. The place is situated about one mile from the railroad depôt; nine trains daily. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A cottage, in one of the pleasantest situations on Richmond-terrace, with water right, in full view of the Bay; has large drawing and dining rooms, eight bed chambers, besides two servants' rooms; has been occupied by the owner for ten years, both Winter and Summer; filled in with brick; double sashes throughout; recently painted and put in order; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; price $6,000. Apply to LESLIE IRVING, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at West Farms, three miles from Harlem Bridge, with 15 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation; also, 5 acres of salt meadow. The house is two-story and basement, 46 by 50, contains stationary wash-tray, heaters, water closets, bath-room. There is fruit of all kinds, and outbuildings in perfect order; also, ice-house. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, on the premises; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; or CHAS. L. HART, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, IN Southport, Conn., two hours' ride on New-Haven Railroad, and ten minutes' walk from depôt, a neatly-furnished cottage containing ten rooms, with about an acre of land. It is situated close to Long Island Sound—good bathing, &c. For particulars, apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, WITH one or more acres each, pleasantly situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road; convenient to City by rail and omnibus; handsome garden, shade trees, &c., additional land if required. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, 20 miles from New York, on the New-Haven Railroad; about 40 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; a fine new double house, a farm house, barns, &c., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Price $12 500. Apply at No. 213 Washington-st., to the owner.

BUILDING SITE AND PEACH-ORCHARD FOR SALE.—A very beautiful site of about 6 acres, sloping towards the sea, on the south side of Staten Island, with over 500 peach trees. The situation is healthy, near the Staten Island Railroad, and only about 9 miles from Vanderbilt's landing. Good sea-bathing privileges. Price $450 per acre. Inquire of H. BRACE, No. 122 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—House and half an acre of ground, well laid out, with carriage-house, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., at Carmansville; gas, hot and cold water; fine view of river, and five minutes' walk from depôt; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house; with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

TO RENT OR LEASE AT FLUSHING—A commodious mansion with all conveniences, and 50 fruit and ornamental trees surrounding it. Rent low to a careful tenant. WM. R. PRINCE.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOUR lots of ground, 25 feet by 100 feet each, extending from Palisade-av. to Hoboken av., with a beautiful gothic dwelling 25 feet wide by 40 feet in depth, with basement, two stories and attic. The house has been completed about two years; just painted throughout, parlors frescoed; a fine spring of water in the basement; hot and cold water. The property is situated on the high ground between Jersey City and Hoboken, and has an uninterrupted view of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, the Bay, the Narrows, &c. Cars from Hoboken pass the premises every fifteen minutes, and stages from Jersey City run to within two minutes' walk of the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to G. GEDNEY, on the premises, or to M. SANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated in Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other out-buildings. There are eight head of fine stock which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE double two-story house, with finished attic, containing sixteen rooms besides kitchen and wash-room in the rear, with bedrooms above. There is also on the premises a large school-room with recitation rooms, which will be sold with the dwelling-house or removed. The garden and house lot contain between one and two acres, and are stocked with a variety of choice fruit. These premises are situated in the most desirable and pleasant part of Orange, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and are well adapted to a boarding-house or boarding-school. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE COTtage villa, now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Hudson River, about a mile above the village of Newburgh, in one of the most healthy and highly improved localities of the State, and comprising between six and seven acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, terraces, groves, orchard, gardens, &c., in the highest state of cultivation, having a good coach house, with ice-house and other outbuildings, in complete order. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, or at the office of Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City.

WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated at Jericho, L. I., near Hicksville depôt. Trains to and from the City every few hours. This is a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing a beautiful country retreat. On the premises is a fine two-story and attic dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings; twenty acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, the country seat of J. T. Hadley, situated on the bank of the Hudson, two miles below Newburgh. The house is Gothic, and was designed by the late Mr. Downing; it has all the modern improvements—water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of ground attached, with good vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.; 160 grape vines in full bearing. The view, embracing Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, cannot be surpassed on the Hudson. Apply to W. M. CORNELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or No. 99 Monell-st., Newburgh.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, on the Hudson, a plot of about 90 acres, located on the beautiful plain near Messrs Jas. Boorman, D. B. Fuller, D. S. Wheeler, Borell, Langdon, and others, extending from the post road to the river. The plot was selected by a gentleman on which to erect his house for country residence. Having changed his plans, he now offers it for sale at about $250 per acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water; has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh.

MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, well of water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, elegantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 131 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye depôt, Westchester County, containing 73 acres, with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is a two-story and attic frame, about 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new, and conveniently arranged. Also, a small place, about 5 acres, with two dwellings, near Hart's Corner, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH CONN., 1¾ miles from the depôt, the residence of Wm. White, Esq., containing 12½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is 2-story and attic, about 24x40, with wing 18x32, well built and in good order, handsomely situated, with a fine prospect, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH 9 acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depôt, Bridgeport, Conn.; house has eleven rooms, besides bathing room, closets, kitchen and dry cellar. The place has barn, carriage-house, unfailing well, cistern, good garden, abundance of small fruits, fruit and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubbery. Apply to PHILIP E. LOCKWOOD, No. 17 Beekman-st., New-York, or to J. N. IRELAND, Old Mill Green, Bridgeport.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $600 per annum; the locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock; or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt; good buildings; well fruited and watered, and commands highly improved, three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO BE LET OR SOLD—HILL PARK HOUSE, situated a short distance off the Richmond plank road, and about four miles from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island. The Staten Island Railroad will have a station about a mile from the house. This is a commodious residence, and has 6¼ acres of land attached. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. H. KNOX, care of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY residence, very pleasantly situated, near the depôt, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. The house is large, and furnished with all the modern conveniences—hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, furnaces, &c., with suitable out-buildings. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME 2½-STORY COTtage, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, at Elizabeth, N. J.; marble mantels, front and rear stairs, &c., suitable for a private residence. Terms easy. Also a house and lot on 21-av., near 5th-st. Price $9 000. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—SITUated at Great Neck, on Manhasset Bay, with a splendid view of Long Island Sound; house large and commodious, well-furnished; ice-house filled; within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat Long Island. For further particulars apply to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 83x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 53 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MEETON, No. 158 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., 30 miles on the N. H. R. R., near the depôt, a nice country residence, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c. Contains 10 rooms. Will let it furnished for $500, or unfurnished $350. Address or apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. REWITT, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, AT Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

A. K. FOSTER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ABEL K. FOSTER, LEWIS W. SLOAT, EDW. H. FOSTER.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity. Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY—VERY desirable for DRUG, IMPORTING, HARDWARE OR PAPER WAREHOUSE. To let, with the privilege of purchase, or for sale the elegant Brown-Stone Store, No. 13 BEEKMAN-STREET, six stories in height, with fine Basement and dry Sub-cellar, high ceilings, well lighted, and replete with every convenience. The building is registered from one of the best and most substantially built in the City. The lot is more than full size, and the sub-cellar under the corner building, and the spacious vaults on both streets can be let with the store. If desired, a lot will be sold, or leased, in the rear of the above, running through to Ann-st, 28 feet wide by over 165 feet in depth, (upon which are good four-story fire-proof brick warehouses,) making from Beekman-st. to Ann-st, about 275 feet. Will be sold free of incumbrance, and a mortgage, or other reliable securities, will be taken for the purchase-money. For permanent eligibility, this central location cannot be surpassed.

For terms, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

P. S.—The elegant corner building, or two lots beyond on Nassau-st., connecting with the above store, and which have a highly-productive rent-roll of first-class occupation, will be sold together with the store, if so wanted by capitalists or any institution.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FIVE

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LOOMIS & GOFF,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AGENTS,
No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,128 Broadway, near 24th st.
Real estate purchased, sold, exchanged, leased or taken charge of in City or vicinity.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices at the lowest rates. Commercial paper negotiated. A. C. LOOMIS. ROBERT H. GOFF.
We beg leave to refer to
Phelps, Dodge & Co., John Paine,
David Wagstaff & Co., Amos Woodruff,
Edward P. Clark, A. Michelbacher,
Moses Taylor, B. C. Wandell.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 59 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other Securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business there of by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ET.EN, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st September, 1859, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after March 12, instant. Interest on bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons; and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Court having directed the Receiver to pay the interest in arrear and hereafter to accrue on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company until the arrangements are completed for the payment of the principal, those holders who have not yet received coupon sheets are notified that they can procure the same at the office of the Company, No 45 Wall-st., on the production of their bonds, and that they will be credited as vouchers by the Receiver. The payment of the first coupon in arrear will commence on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at the office of the Receiver, in Wall-st.

SAMUEL MARSH,
6 NEW-YORK, March 7, 1860. Pres't N. Y. & E. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1860.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED AS STOCK and bondholders and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet the Trustees at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY next, March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORAIS K. JESUP
and
HERMAN GELPCKE. } Trustees.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the first overdue Coupon of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, payable Sept 1, 1858, will deposit the same with the undersigned for collection, on or before the 20th inst., as they will be paid early in April, in Kentucky.

The Coupons fallign due 1st inst. are being paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
MARCH 6, 1860.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1858, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned, and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after the 9th inst. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office 153 Bowery, under Mechanics and Traders' Bank. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for Inspectors for 1861, will be held on March 13. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock. T. Y. BROWN, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

J CAMPBE. L, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—AT an interest of twelve per cent. per annum Money taken for two years or more, and secured to the satisfaction of the loaner. Address A. & B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.—SECOND MORTGAGES.—The advertiser would buy a few well-secured Second Mortgage at a fair discount. Address with particulars, MORTGAGE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY, in sums of $10,000 and upward. VARNUM & TORNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of PITCH, VAN STEENBURGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH, at Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

L. F. PITCH,
H. VAN STEENBURGH,
JEREMIAH MILLER,
A. H. HAGER.

Feb. 15, 1860.

The tea business will hereafter be conducted by WM. BEDFORD and H. VAN STEENBURGH No. 42 Jay-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of SMITH & FORDS, for the manufacturing and selling of fine jewelry at No. 25 Maiden lane.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, late of
MARIE. SMITH & CO
LORENZO B. FORD, and
CHESTER S. FORD, late
FORD BROTHERS.

New-York, March 1, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the stove and general foundry business. Salesrooms, No. 333 Water st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.

EVERT S. BACKUS,
HENRY H. GIBBS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURKE & BRIGGS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William L. Burke, the remaining partner, is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM L. BURKE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1860. GEORGE BRIGGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN COOK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN COOK is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.

JOHN COOK.
SAMUEL S. STAFFORD.

New-York, March 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.

New-York, March 1, 1860.

300,000 PERSONS IN THIS CITY WHO suffer pain and expense for the want of a pair of lasts made to fit their feet. Call on E. KENNEDY, No. 6 Ferry-st., and get relief, $2 50.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their sal sroom No 33 Nassau-st.

A COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS, including a large BATTLE PIECE, school of Wouvermen's, size 6x4 feet, and many other fine paintings by well known artists. Sale peremptory.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Solid rosewood parlor suites, works of art, &c.—THIS DAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, the entire co-ly-made household furniture at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admired by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands; heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses; satin brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks; magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-Room and Chamber Furniture—Solid and richly-polished ex ension dining-tables, elegantly-carved dining-room suite; rich Chinaware silverware, crystal cut glassware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best descrip ion, silver cake-baskets, castors, coffee urns, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oilcloths, rosewood hall stands, together with all the basement furniture, &c. The whole for positive sale without reserve.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Lispenard, Greenwich and Washington sts.; also, farm of 140 acres at Rossville—A. J. BLESCKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON LISPENARD ST.—The two-story brick house, with extension, No. 17, between West Broadway and Church-st. Lot 25x100 feet.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 341, next to corner Jay-st. Lot 25x85 feet.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 143 next to corner Cedar-st., (has party walls.) Lot 18 feet 9 inches and 15 feet 10½ inches by 53 feet 4 inches and 55 feet.

ON STATEN ISLAND.—The splendid farm at Rossville, containing 140 acres; has a front of 800 feet on the water; is about 300 yards from landing, and one mile from railroad. There is a large double house 40 feet square, with wings. Also, a farm house, barn, carriage house, and other out-buildings. Maps &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order. W. F. PLATT, Executor of the estate of Thomas Platt, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-AV. AND 34TH-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 165 Madison-av., southeast corner 34th st.; the house is 24 feet 8 inches by 55 feet, was built in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 24 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. Terms very easy. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEVEN HORSES, Men CARTS, HARNESS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL will sell on MONDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, on south side of 14th st., between Avenues C and D, one brown horse, one bay horse, one black horse, one gray horse, one bay colt, one bright bay horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse, one sorrel horse, eight box carts, two spring carts, eight sets of single hoisting harness, and apparatus for hoisting coal. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and parties in want of horses and carts. By order of Henry Dreher, Deputy-Sheriff, and attorney for mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau st., one pair of carriage horses, 15½ hands, 7 years old, perfectly kind, and well broke to any work, sound and in good condition: also double harness, an elegant rockaway coach, four or six seats, of new style, and but little used.

Also, a pony, 10 years old, perfectly gentle, and used to children; is a very fast traveler; has been used by a child for the past year; together with cart, sleigh, harness, saddle, bridle, &c. &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—Our friends and the public are invited to examine the large and valuable collection of oil-paintings by the first artists in America and Europe, now on exhibition at the National Academy, 10th-st., free, being our third great annual sale to be made on the EVENINGS of the 14th 15th and 16th inst. Lovers of fine arts should not lose this opportunity of gratifying their taste.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, sofas, lounges, tables, bookcase, pier glasses, show cases, cutlery, glass jars, jewelry, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

At 12 o'clock, one bay horse, about 15 hands high; kind in every respect.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—JAMES M MILLER will sell at auction SATURDAY, March 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the house and lot on the northwest corner of the 8th av. and 48th-st. And also, the large triangular lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 48th-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The premises known as the Stamford Female Seminary. House originally built for a Summer hotel; lot about 450 feet front on Henry-st., by 149 feet on Atlantic st., will be sold at public auction on the premises on THURSDAY, 15th March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms and conditions at time of sale. Apply to W. T. MINOR, Stamford.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LOB FRANKE SOLD against FREDERICK ROSS and KATE or CATHARINE, his wife, Polek C. Thompson, Dennis Priest, Benier V. Mooney, Jacob D. Woodruff Andrew B. Grey, William G. Boardman, James A. Gray, Siberia Ott, William B. Reed, Ezekiel R. Thompson, Edward Green John J. Glover, Henry L. Parsons, Edward Stone, John B. Nichols, D. S. Voorhies, James Hopkins, Daniel N. Hicks and Jarvis Irish.—Amended summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings aforesaid and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 7, 1859. WILLIAM VENVILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney No. 140 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of November, 1859.

WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
32-law6wF* No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statues FISHER AMES FISHER insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARRONA, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. ja. 6-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
f9-law6wF* GEORGE G. BYRON,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s8-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860, at noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter's work, painting and stove work necessary for repairing School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Carpenter's Work, Proposals for Mason Work, Proposals for Painting, Proposals for Stoves. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon for the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the altering and repairing of Ward School House No. 28, in 40th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved persons as sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, President.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IS N. M—N, OF STATION O, WEARED out so soon? or perhaps French, Music and Drawing take up too much time. I have had no reply, and shall feel sorry if I have offended. A. C. W.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 6 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M., from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 2 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray st., wharf March 9, at 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 6 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. and Piermont 6:30 and 7:58 A. M., and 2:10 and 7:35 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York, beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable bodies, that we are the owners of a majority of the property lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 42d and 79th sts. in said City.

We have observed that a bill has been introduced into the Assembly, the purpose of which is to open a public place or street seventy-five feet wide, up to 79th-st. parallel to the 4th and 5th avs., which public place or street would affect the property we represent: We respectfully ask of your honorable bodies that you will not by the passage of any bill authorizing the extension or opening of said proposed public place or street, and for these, among other important reasons, viz.:

1. An enormous number of lots in this district of the City of New-York has already been withdrawn from the uses of its inhabitants by the opening of the Central Park, for which public place the property we represent has already been heavily assessed.

2. The opening of this additional public place within about four hundred feet of the eastern side of the Central Park, would withdraw a further number of lots from use.

3. It would cause a great expense to the tax-payers of this City without any corresponding benefit.

4. It is not asked, so far as we can learn, by any large number of influential citizens.

5. It is not needed for a thoroughfare, because on the east parallel with street runs the 4th-av., which has been widened to one hundred and forty feet, while on the west is the 8th-av., and in addition the whole width of the Central Park.

6. It would lay additional burdens upon the property of this section, to which the owners are unanimously opposed, and which this property, already so heavily assessed for the Central Park, for the widening of the 4th-av., &c., &c., should not be expected to.

7. As it would confer no real benefit, but a large expense, it would tend, if carried into effect, to still further weaken the confidence of our citizens and capitalists in the real estate of this City, already much impaired by unexpected and unnecessary burdens, imposed by legal authorities.

We, therefore, neither conduce to the beauty, the health, the convenience, nor the prosperity of the City.

For these and other reasons the undersigned respectfully ask that your honorable bodies will withhold your consent from the bill proposed.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1860.

Signed,

COURTLANDT PALMER.	JAMES LENNOX.
BENJ. DOUGLASS,	A. G. HAMMERSLEY,
J. F. BUTTERWORTH,	by J. W Hammersley, Agt.
MARY JONES,	HENRY MASON,
GEORGE A. JONES,	by J. Cruickshank, Agt.
G. W. RAYMOR,	H. F. & E. PHINNEY,
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,	THOS. T. FERRIS,
P. CALLAHAN,	WRIGHT GELLIES,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,	H. PHILLIPS & CO.,
R. C. VAN VALKENBURGH,	REBECCA JONES, by Lewis C. Jones, Agt.

Representing more than one-half of the lots through which the proposed avenue would be opened.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$2,500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of said City, approved by me this day, do hereby offer a reward of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in addition to the reward of five hundred dollars previously offered by me, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered WM. S. TUERS, a Custom-house night watchman, who was found lying dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 14 State-street, at 11¼ o'clock on Friday night, the 10th February inst., with marks of violence on his person justifying the belief that he had been murdered. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony given or procured by the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. [88.] FERNANDO WOOD Mayor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, March 2, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1855, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices will meet on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
G. M. PLATT,
GEO. STARR, } Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS will meet on MONDAY, March 12, 1860, at 2 P. M., at No 32 Chambers st. All parties interested will please appear without further notice.

MICHAEL TUOMEY,
H. W. GENET,
G. STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT will meet on MONDAY, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. All parties interested will please attend without further notice. MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN T. HENRY
HENRY SMITH
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents. No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
[Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 14th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 32 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

P

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sellmer, of Vermont, Argues the Great Question in the Senate.

REFORMS IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Reception of the Minister from Paraguay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

THE PRINTING REFORM.

The bill providing for a Government Printing-office was to-day reported from the Committee on Printing, and aided by a report soon to be made from the Committee on Public Expenditures, the probabilities are it will lead to some change in the present mode of having printing done. The contract system has been exploded. The Superintendent reports that under this system work was so badly done that some books will have to be reprinted. Another fact worthy of notice is that the contractors never cease to be claimants for additional compensation. Estimates were sent in to-day by the Superintendent of Printing for deficiencies running back to the Thirty-fifth, the Thirty-fourth and the Thirty-third Congresses.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Democrats deny having opposed the passage of Mr. Hoard's resolution, yesterday. While the *Star* attributes its passage to absentees on the Democratic side, it chides them for neglect of duty. The resolution, it says, should have come from the Democratic side.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN.

It is rumored that a difficulty, perhaps of serious nature, has taken place between Gen. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, and Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, growing out of the latter's speech yesterday, during which Gen. DAVIS is said to have called him "a liar and villain." These words, however, are not reported in the *Globe*.

THE MINISTER FROM PARAGUAY.

Señor BERGES was formally presented to President BUCHANAN to-day, when he said:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. PRESIDENT: I am happy to have been selected for the purposes of this mission. On the ratification by your Excellency of the treaty negotiated in Asuncion on the 4th of February of last year, between the Plenipotentiaries of Paraguay and the Commissioners of the United States of America, ratified by the Government of Paraguay on the 12th of the same month, depend relations which cannot but be advantageous and honorable for both countries, and profitable for all others. The Government of the Republic of Paraguay has charged me, above all things, to declare particularly to your Excellency the high esteem and perfect friendship felt towards you. You will find, most excellent Sir, this sentiment in the autograph letter of his Excellency, the President of the Republic of Paraguay, which I have now the honor to place in your hands.

The President having received the letter referred to, expressed the gratification he felt a greeting a representative from Paraguay, and in reply to the kind expressions of that Government, to express their cordial reciprocation by this. The President had no written or prepared speech, but responded in a few appropriate extempore remarks. Señor BERGES expresses himself highly pleased with the cordial reception extended to him.

CHARLESTON PROSPECTS.

The Editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, a Delegate to Charleston, is here, and reports the Delegation entirely uncommitted. He is personally for DOUGLAS, and says he knows of many others like himself. He thinks DOUGLAS will be nominated at Charleston. It is rumored that a large number of influential Virginians have engaged quarters in Charleston, with a view to operating for DOUGLAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary FLOYD has much improved in health, and is again energetically engaged in discharging the laborious duties of his office.

The statement that Mr. MCLANE would return to Vera Cruz, and take command of the Squadron, is simply ridiculous. Mr. MCLANE may return, but such is not the determination of the Government.

ARMY NEWS—GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, relative to the disposition of the troops, were issued from the War Department to-day, and forwarded to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, at head-quarters, who will give all other orders necessary to carry them into effect.

The locations of Forts Buchanan and Defiance are to be changed.

A new fort, to be called Fort Butler, is to be established near the Canadian River, and garrisoned by four mounted and two infantry companies.

Fort Garland will be garrisoned by two mounted and three infantry companies.

Fort Bliss will have three infantry, and Fort Stanton two mounted and one infantry company.

The military force of the department of Utah will be reduced to three companies of artillery and four of infantry. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK is assigned to the command. Col. SMITH remains in Utah. The rest of the force will be withdrawn as early as possible in the Spring, three companies of the Tenth Infantry taking post at Fort Laramie, and three, with two companies of the Second Dragoons, at Fort Garland, New-Mexico.

The Fifth Infantry relieves the Third, and four companies of the Seventh take post at Gila Copper Mines, and six near mines in Arizona.

Five companies Third Infantry go to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, and five to Fort Clarke. A portion of the Eighth Regiment goes to Fort Butler.

Capt. SETH BARTON is relieved from duty with his command in Texas.

Capt. JOHN H. KING is ordered to examine damaged provisions at San Antonio.

Lieut. ISAIAH N. MOORE, lately tried by Court-martial at Carlisle Barracks for disobedience of orders, has been acquitted.

Lieut. ANDERSON is relieved from duty as a member of Board of Officers for trying small arms, and Lieut. GALE is detailed instead. Lieut. ANDERSON will report at Fort Monroe for duty. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

This afternoon Señor JOSE BERGES, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Paraguay, and FERNANDO OSUELLADO, Secretary of Legation, were presented to the President by the Secretary of State. They were accompanied by Commissioner BOWLIN and Mr. WARD, who accompanied the expedition to Paraguay as interpreter. The address of the Minister, in Spanish, expressed the sentiments of friendly regard for the Government and American people, and personal respect for the President, usual on such occasions. The President replied with great cordiality and in his usual felicitous manner. The Minister and his Secretary were in full diplomatic uniform.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that it is the intention of Minister MCLANE to return to Vera Cruz, in the course of a few days, in the steamer *Brooklyn*.

Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the Home Squadron's movements will be governed in a great degree by his directions. The truth is, the Flag-Captain receives his orders from the Navy Department, but may be requested to avail himself of frequent consultations with our Minister, which, it is supposed in prominent quarters, he will cheerfully do. Mr. MCLANE's return is with reference to the protection of American persons and property.

Mr. CORWIN will soon, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, report the French Spoliation bill.

The military of the District are elated with the promise and prospect of an early promulgation of a programme from the War Department which will enable them to reorganize an efficient regiment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) presented a petition of the citizens of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, for an amendment of the Tariff Law.

Mr. GREENE, of Iowa, (Rep.) gave notice of a bill for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to Maryland, and the removal the Capital of the United States.

The joint resolution for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The Homestead Bill was made the special order for Tuesday at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. BROWN's resolutions came up, And Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) spoke.

Mr. COLLAMER said this discussion had taken a wide range, but he desired to make a practical application. The legislation is valuable unless for the advantage of the whole country. We have seen two conditions of society existing in this country—one condition in the Free States based on the idea that all men are created free and equal, and that there should be universal suffrage, and men should be educated for the discharge of this duty. When our fathers formed the Government they discarded the old ideas of primogeniture and entail, and proceeded on the principles that every man was to own his land and be his own servant, when none should rule and none should serve. This system is really the actual condition of the great mass of the Free States. The other condition of society he preferred to describe in the words of another. [Mr. C. read from Mr. CALHOUN's works a description of Southern society.] These two conditions of society exist, and are likely to exist for a long time, and they present a problem to be solved as to what is to be done with both, and what is the duty of this body as the representative of both. It is the duty of Congress to endeavor to promote and advance the prosperity of all parts of the country. That problem is put into our hands. It is not an easy task to shape the policy of this Government. At times the interests of one class may seem to conflict with the interests of another. But, however difficult, the problem must be taken hold of. After all, is there any reason to suppose that one party here can induce the other to adopt its system? Probably not. Still it will hardly do to say two systems cannot exist in the same nation. The experience of seventy years teaches that they can exist in the same nation. The term nation, however, as applied to this country, means an aggregate of nations, so that, though these systems may exist in the same nation, they cannot exist under the same municipal Government. A State cannot be a Free State and a Slave State at the same time, and the same must be true of the Territories. They cannot be Slave Territories and Free at the same time. How, now, did our fathers manage this question? Is it not well, occasionally, to look at the good old times? Nothing can be more clear than that they looked on this subject as a great evil. In the old Confederation, when they came to this question, they declared that in these Territories Slavery should not exist at all. The question was transferred to the Convention sitting to form the Constitution. They all felt it was an evil, and they thought if they could cut off the African Slave-trade, and thus cut off the supplies, the system would die out. So they vested in Congress the power to stop this trade. They supposed then it would die out without any immediate abolition. He was very much in favor of carrying out this principle of restriction and limitation. Is there anything new in this idea of keeping Slavery out of the Territories, and in cutting off the foreign trade? One to come in here, would think it was entirely new; but it was one of the principal elements of the Constitution, and a leading principle at that day. But we have acquired further territory since then, and how did they arrange that? That which they got from Carolina, and also that obtained from France. First, what power did they exercise, and in what manner did they exercise it? I grant Congress did not always prohibit Slavery in the Territories, not because they had not the right, but because it was not expedient. When Slavery actually did exist, it was permitted to remain; but in other cases it was expressly prohibited. It was never left to the people of the Territories to settle, for it was considered a matter in which the whole country was interested. In the cession from Carolina she expressly made a provision prohibiting the abolition of Slavery. In the cession from Georgia Congress did not make any prohibition, because they supposed Georgia would make the same provision. In the acquisition of Louisiana Congress did not prohibit Slavery because it was already there. But they prohibited the importation of slaves, except in families, and prohibited the taking of slaves in there in any way that had been imported after 1798. The slaves in Carolina and other Slave States imported after that, were owned just as much as those imported before, and yet nobody contradicted the right of Congress to make this law. No, Sir. The power to regulate was admitted, and this implies the right to prohibit. When the case of Missouri came up, a difficulty presented itself. A large portion of this Territory was unsettled, and what did they do? They knew it could not be a Free and Slave Territory at the same time, so they divided the Territory, and now the proposition simply is to restore the line then made. It was fully agreed to, and should never have been disagreed to. Is there anything in this restoration that should call for execration and vituperation?

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the South endeavored to have that line kept sacred, but the Republican Party have broken the line, and obtained territory to the south of it. Now, the South wish the line restored.

Mr. COLLAMER said he thought the line should never have been broken, but the line was made by the South, and he heard with great surprise the Senator from Virginia say that it was an act of Northern aggression. This line was intended to settle the question in all the territory then owned, but afterward the South wanted Texas, and got the line put across it. They then expected no more, and having got all they could, they wished to break up the line and extend their system to the north of it. Why was that line obliterated? The more excuses a man makes the more suspicious he is. The Senator from Virginia says it was a Northern aggression! The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS,) I suppose, would say it was because the North was unfaithful to the compact. Another Senator says it was in violation of the Compromise measures of 1850. And, last of all, one says it was unconstitutional all the while. What is meant by being true to the contract? Why, carrying it out. When that line was made it was simply meant to run through to purchase from the French, and nothing more. The North has always fulfilled this contract. But it never was a part of the original contract to extend it to territory beyond that, and when the question came up of territory obtained from Mexico, there was no obligation to extend the line over that Territory. That was Free Territory. And what sort of excuse is it for a man who has made one bargain to come back on another occasion and say, "If you do not make another bargain, I will break up the one already made." The line was just and proper, and he contended that there would be no special danger to the South in the election of a Republican President. He reviewed the provisions of the Fugitive Slave act, and contended that it was not the same as the act of 1793. The law of 1850 clothes the Commissioner with final powers.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The Constitution requires that fugitives from service shall be delivered up. Does the Constitution submit any other question than was he held to service, and did he escape, not whether rightfully or otherwise?

Mr. COLLAMER—That does not touch the point. When a man was brought before a Commissioner, the question was, "Is the man a fugitive slave?" if he was, take him back,—not for trial—no, this was his trial.

Mr. MASON claimed that there was no Slave State in the Union, but in which a negro would have a full and ample trial if the claim were made that he was not a fugitive.

Mr. COLLAMER would not make an issue on this point. He claimed that the decision was final for all practical purposes. You might as well say that an eating-house is free for a man to get his dinner; but what good does that do if a man has no money? He referred to the speech of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) and denied that there was any law of Vermont in conflict any way with the Constitution. Even if a law happen to be, it would hardly justify the charge of treason and perjury. The States, as such, did not adopt the Constitution; the people had to meet and adopt it. This is a National Government, and if the States pass an unconstitutional law, still it is no foundation for a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. BENJAMIN desired to reply. He thought the Senator from Vermont had made a mistake in history, and wished to correct him. The Territory of Louisiana, acquired from France, was exclusively slave territory. When Missouri applied for admission, the North objected, and asked a division, when all was slave territory. The South, weak and foolish, yielded half, when it might have claimed the whole. The next thing was the acquisition of territory where there was no Slavery, and the North objected to the South having any share, because it was not slave territory. The South said—Continue the line of division and the North objected, and hence, the North broke the contract. Again, in 1850, the North refused to abide by the geographical line, and in 1854 went back to the line again. Had the North carried the line to the Western waters there would have been no clamor to-day. The South had been right and generous; the North exacting, aggressive, tyrannical and despotic. He wanted to know if the restoration of the line was all the Republican Party wanted? That party, if he understood it, was based on hostility to Slavery, and would never again admit a Slave State. Who was the exponent of that party? He had thought the Senate would admit that these personal liberty bills were wrong, but he undertook to defend them as passed to protect free citizens. They were passed for no such thing, but to keep the South from reclaiming her slaves. He contended that if the negro was free he would have a fair trial at the South. He claimed that the Government was a confederation of the States and not, as the Senator from Vermont claimed, of the people. The Senator from Vermont repeated legal heresy in saying that slaves are not property. He claimed that from the time that negroes first existed in Europe up to the time of the Somerset case, they were always considered as slaves. It was enough for us to know that Slavery was recognized by the Constitution of the United States. If that Constitution was changed, then the Union would be subverted, and the South would rather give up the Union than the Constitution.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that it was too late now, but that some other day he should notice what is called the legal argument of the Senator.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) the West Point bill was taken up.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) withdrew his former amendment in relation to a mounted regiment of volunteers for Texas, and substituted one specifying the items desired.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he was glad the Senate had before it the documents called for, but he was not at all satisfied that the appropriation should be made. There is no recommendation from the Secretary of War for troops at all. He does not even intimate that he needs troops for Texas. This man (CORTINAS) making difficulty on the borders of Texas, was, after all, a Texan, who had been convicted of murder and then allowed to go at large because of his political influence. He got into a private quarrel and then went to Mexico and gathered a band and committed outrages. The officer at that station had got all the troops he asked for.

Mr. WIGFALL replied, and censured Gen. TWIGGS for the removal of the troops. He claimed that the Secretary of War had made a recommendation.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) advocated the amendment, and said that the President was of the opinion that the exigencies of the public service required that it should be adopted.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered another amendment, providing that when this regiment is raised, the regular Army be reduced equivalently, and the President be required to disband them. Lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

Mr. BURCH, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the payment of the expenses attending the suppression of the Indian hostilities in California.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary and can be adopted consistently with the Constitution to facilitate the organization of the House, to preserve its order and regulate its proceedings previous to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting lands to actual settlers in the Territories, and providing that their inhabitants elect all the Territorial officers. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act limiting the liabilities of shipowners, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a unanimous report from the Committee on Printing, in the form of a bill providing for the public printing, binding and lithographing. He said it proposed a radical reform. He would not now enter into a statement respecting the multitude of evils of the present system, which was condemned by both the House and the public at large. Recent developments at the other end of the Capitol show the uses made of the profits, which have served to deepen the impression on the minds of all parties, that some plan should be adopted whereby the Government may have its work faithfully and expeditiously executed, free from speculation, fraud and corruption. The giving out of the work to the lowest bidder has been fully and fairly tested, and has failed to meet the expectations of Congress, while the Government has been thoroughly fleeced by the contract system. Why should not the Government have the work done by its own authorized agent? The present system is immoral, and has disgusted the entire country. The remedy is, an established Government printing-office, which would effect a saving of from $30,000 to $100,000 per year.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) desired to know at what time the bill would go into operation.

Mr. GURLEY replied immediately, so far as the printing of Executive documents was concerned.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know how the bill would affect the binding and engraving.

Mr. GURLEY replied the bill would explain.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Expenditures to employ a clerk and stenographer.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked to know the reason of this. That Committee had never met before the present session.

Mr. HASKIN replied the Committee was charged with an investigation into the public printing, to inquire into the abuses, and for the purposes of reform. A stenographer is already employed. The Committee hope to complete their business this week.

Mr. BURNETT desired to offer an amendment, to investigate the manner of giving out the public binding. If the gentleman wanted to ferret out all corruptions, let him also investigate that subject, and not shrink from it.

Mr. HASKIN replied he did not shrink, but he did not want a mere motion of formality to give rise to a new subject. He insisted on the previous question, under the operation of which the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices, reported a bill reducing the expenses of the Post-office Department.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Also, a bill inviting proposals for carrying the entire mails between the Atlantic and Pacific States on one line, by which the Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed expedient. It is simply to ascertain for what sums the entire mails between those points can be carried.

Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, (Dem.,) inquired whether this information was to be received during the present session.

Mr. COLFAX replied the House would not adjourn probably before the latter part of June. By the bill the bids were to be received till the 25th of May, and three days thereafter laid before Congress for its consideration. If it be deemed expedient, contracts can be authorized on the basis of the proposals.

Mr. STOUT thought the bill ought to be passed immediately, in order to enable persons on the Pacific side to bid.

Mr. HOUSTON asked whether it proposed the abrogation of the present contracts.

Mr. COLFAX replied it did not, but left that for Congress to determine.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, the Committee on Public Expenditures were instructed to inquire how the public binding had been let out, the number of bidders, and the prices proposed, whether contracts have been given to the lowest bidder, in accordance with existing laws, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. STANTON argued that the bill should be referred to the Military Committee, in order that they might be enabled to more thoroughly examine it, and report reforms.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) seconded Mr. STANTON's views, contending that the general Appropriation bills should be sent to the different Committees, and not intrusted alone to the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. SHERMAN, PHELPS and WASHBURN, of Maine, opposed this, maintaining that such an arrangement would cause confusion and delay. There should be one Committee intrusted with the general estimates. By pursuing the ordinary method respecting the Appropriation bills, the Military and other Committees would be enabled—having previously examined their provisions—to propose amendments.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union by two majority.

The House took up the bill requiring the Executive documents to be printed previous to the commencement of the session, so as then to be laid before members, and fixing the compensation for printing them.

The bill was debated at length, one side regarding it as interfering with the Constitutional rights of the President, and the other showing the importance of having the documents at the earliest possible period before Congress. Those ordered this session were not yet printed.

The bill was amended so as to authorize the President to cause his annual message and accompanying documents, or, if he think proper, the documents alone, to be printed in advance of the meeting of Congress, together with the Secretary of the Treasury's financial report.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

The Homicide on Board the Brooklyn.

THE EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—SERGEANT RAY HELD TO ANSWER FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.

The examination in the case of CHAS. RITTER, who was killed on board the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in November last, was brought to a conclusion at Staten Island late on Wednesday night. In addition to the testimony heretofore published, the evidence of Corporals POWELL and HAYES, privates BERRY and MCLAUGHLIN, Chief-Engineer FOLLANSBEE; DUNLY, seaman; GRAHAM, commander of Marines, and BROWN, sailmaker, was taken for the defence. The testimony tended mainly to show that RITTER came to his death not from any violence used by RAY or others, but if at all, by the application of the gag which was applied by COOPER, by order of RAY. The evidence in favor of the mild and humane character of RAY was unanimous. There can be little doubt that the gag was the cause of RITTER's death, as he died in fifteen minutes after it was applied, and that the gag was used without authority, as the captain has testified that no one had a right to use it without orders from him.

At the close of the testimony, WM. H. ANTHON, Esq., summed up for the defence, and was followed by District-Attorney WILDEY for the people—the latter closing at 11 o'clock, P. M. The decision of the Magistrate was then rendered, committing Sergeant EDWARD RAY on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. He was yesterday released on bail, and Capt. FARRAGUT and Lieut. MITCHELL were held on their own recognizance to appear at the next term of the Court in the event of the Grand Jury inculpating them in the homicide. Some eight or ten witnesses were also held, most of them on their own recognizances, with sureties.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF A NEW SCHOOL.—The new School-house for Ward School No. 20, situated in Broome-street, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, was opened publicly yesterday morning. Mr. GEORGE G. HALLOCK, Chairman of the Board of School Officers, presided. A portion of the Scriptures was read by Mr. WITHINGTON, and, after prayer by Rev. T. R. SMITH, a hymn was sung by all present. The concluding exercises consisted of addresses and singing by the children, who, as well as their parents, enjoyed the occasion greatly. It is a Primary School. Miss HOLBROOK is to act as Principal. Mr. G. W. THURBER, the Chairman of the Building Committee, read a report showing the cost of the building and site to have been $30,973. The building is 50 feet front and rear, and 88 feet deep. The first floor will be used as the janitor's apartments and a play-ground for the children. The second floor is fitted up for a large room for assembling the children, a teachers' room and a meeting room for the school officers; and the third floor is divided into class rooms. The entire building is heated by hot water.

STREET OBSTRUCTION.—The Street Commissioner is called upon in the name of suffering residents to remove instantly an obstruction which some soulless party, who evidently has no fear of the law, has placed at the corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, being neither more nor less than a full-sized three-story house, which is in process of migration, and which has stopped to rest on that corner, closing up the street. We looked in vain for some evidence as to its possible destination, but finding none, concluded that it was going down to the Battery for the accommodation of emigrants. Its movements, however, are unconscionably slow, and we have no doubt the contractors will be glad to have the aid of the Street Commissioner and his forces. The party employed in this transmigration, we learn, has offered to move the City Hall to Madison-square for a proper consideration, and his proposition will be submitted to the Common Council without delay.

THE COMING FIGHT.—A very large class of our fellow citizens are intensely excited just now about the great "mill" about to come off in England between the two Champions, HEENAN and SAYERS. In fact, the fight is now the main topic in all of the sporting houses and gambling saloons in the City. Fast horses, and matters of that order of importance, are scarcely spoken of, so thoroughly engrossed in the fight have sporting men become. The betting here is most decidedly against HEENAN, notwithstanding talk to the contrary, although rather improved on its first state. It was said in French's, yesterday, that five thousand to three thousand had been laid on SAYERS by two gentlemen living up town, but nevertheless, HEENAN's friends are confident that he will win the battle without extraordinary exertion. The next steamer will carry out JOHN MORRISSEY and JAMES HUGHES, who each have a large amount of money to invest. HUGHES is HEENAN's particular friend, and wagers heavily that the "Benicia Boy" will come off with flying colors. Should he win, he is determined that MORRISSEY shall fight him in England as quickly as possible—at least so say letters just received.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club was held at Clinton Hall last evening. The attendance was not large. The President being absent, JOSEPH BLUNT was called to the Chair. About one hundred new members were elected. A resolution was discursed and adopted, recommending the organization of campaign clubs in the different Assembly Districts of the City. The Committee on the Nomination of Vice-Presidents of the Club reported twenty-two names, which were elected separately. Among them were DANIEL ULLMANN, JOS. HOXIE, WM. H. FRY and Judge WELCH. WM. H. FRY was then called upon, and made a speech, which, if it correctly represented the sentiments of the Republican Party, would make an excellent campaign document for the Democrats in the coming election. At the conclusion of his remarks the Club adjourned to Thursday evening next.

A NEW-YORK RUNAWAY IN NEWARK.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says; "A lad, about 12 years of age, giving his name as THOMAS DUNN, and claiming to live with his parents at No. 40 Catharine-street, New-York, came to this city in the 7 A. M. train yesterday, and from his conduct was supposed to be a runaway. The officers of the train handed him over to the Police. He was taken to the Station-house, where upwards of $11 were found upon him. He related several contradictory stories as to the manner in which he came into possession of the money, as well as of his destination. He states that he found the money in Cortlandt-street, and was 'on his way to Philadelphia, to get his uncle, who resided there, to take him back to New-York.' He is detained at the Police Station."

CONCENTRATION OF BUSINESS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The Provision Dealers had their second business meeting yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. It was stated that many ship-owners and freight brokers were disposed to assemble at the same time, instead of meeting between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as has been the custom with them for years past. A similar inclination was manifested by some dealers in Whisky and in Naval Stores, and also by a few representatives of the Cotton interest. The Breadstuffs Trade will of course remain at the Corn Exchange.

PREPARATIONS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment has been ordered by Col. CORCORAN to parade in uniform on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M.; the line to be formed in Division Armory, Elm-street. The troops commanded by Capts. MINTON and LEARY and Lieut. GREEN will also parade. Col. CORCORAN, escorted by the Brigade Lancers, will act as Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. NUGENT will command the Sixty-ninth; and the Phœnix Brigade, a volunteer association commanded by Lieut.-Col. MICHAEL D. SMITH, will join the parade, forming line on Canal-street, right on Centre, at 9 o'clock.

PROGRESS OF STREET-CLEANING.—Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, states that the following streets and parts of streets have been cleaned this week: Hudson-street, all but two squares; Nassau-street; Liberty, Cedar and Pine streets, east of Broadway; Pearl, from Liberty to Hanover-street; Beekman-street, (dirt not removed;) Houston-street, from Bowery to Broadway. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards are mentioned as the dirtiest and most needing the labor of the sweepers. About a dozen new Street Inspectors have been appointed by Mr. DELAVAN.

THE ALLEGED ALDERMANIC BRIBERY CASE.—Alderman BRADY was, on Wednesday, summoned before the Grand Jury, to undergo an examination concerning the alleged attempt of Mr. WM. N. MCINTYRE to bribe him to vote for the confirmation of Hon. G. J. TUCKER as President of the Croton Board. It is stated that Alderman BRADY had scruples about answering all the questions put to him by the District-Attorney, as he did not wish to put himself forward too prominently as prosecutor in the case. At one time, rumor says, he became so contumacious that he narrowly escaped committal for his obstinacy.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Democratic General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at Tammany Hall, Mr. J. AUGUSTUS PAGE in the Chair, and Messrs. CORLUS and CAMPBELL acting as Secretaries. Much routine business was transacted, and, in the course of the proceedings, a preamble and resolutions, presented by the Committee on Organization, having in view the formation of campaign associations or clubs throughout the different Wards of the City, for the approaching Presidential contest, were adopted. The Committee adjourned to Thursday, the 29th inst.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—ANN MARIA UNLIN, a poor German woman, 60 years of age, was found last evening by Officer ANDERSON, of the Tenth Precinct, lying insensible upon the sidewalk at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets. She was removed to the Station-house and attended by Surgeon WELLS, but her death ensued in a very short time. The physician thinks that apoplexy was the cause of her decease.

Fires.

An incendiary last evening fired the stable in the rear of No. 151 East Twenty-sixth-street. Mr. HENRY SCHAFFER, the owner of the stable, lost a horse, and estimates the damage to the building at $200; insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company.... A fire, which was extinguished with a few pails of water, occurred in the Empire Works, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Police Reports.

DEFENDING SEAMSTRESSES RIGHTS.

William Gordon keeps an establishment for the manufacture of coats at No. 18 West Thirty-sixth-street, and employs a number of girls to work on his sewing machines. His seamstresses allege that they have been greatly inconvenienced and imposed upon for weeks past by the failure of their employer to give them their wages. At length, becoming weary of his promises, four of the young ladies, named Mary Dalrymple, Mary T. Morton, Josephine Marun, and Catharine Kelly, decided upon following him to the wholesale clothing store of Messrs. O. B. Tweed & Co., Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-street, for whom he manufactured clothing, and there demand their wages at the moment he received payment for his work from the proprietors of the establishment. Yesterday they put their plan into operation, and the relation of their wrongs at once secured for them the sympathy of the clothing dealers' employés, several of whom held Mr. Gordon, while Mr. King, the book keeper, it is said, dispossessed him of $86 87 which had just been paid him. The young women said that $38 50 would cover their demands against Gordon, and that sum was accordingly handed to them, while the balance, $48 37, was returned to Gordon. The girls left the place elated with their success, and Gordon, considerably excited and much chap-fallen, started for Jefferson Market Police Court, where he asked Justice Quackenbush to issue a warrant for King's arrest on a charge of robbery. After hearing all the circumstances, the magistrate refused to entertain such a complaint, but sent for the accused to appear and answer a charge of assault and battery.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

About 12 o'clock, last evening, a man was observed skulking on the basement stairs of Devlin's building, at the corner of Broadway and Murray streets. Officer Flynn, of the Sixth Precinct, was called to arrest him, and found in his possession a trunk containing female wearing apparel, a gold watch and numerous trinkets, which are believed to be the property of Mr. Foulke, of No. 14 West Twenty-third-street, many of the articles having that name upon them. The prisoner, who appeared to be much intoxicated, was conveyed to the Station-house, where he gave the name of John McIlvee, and stated that the articles belonged to his sister, and that he was conveying them to Brooklyn.... Late on Wednesday night the room of Henry Penang, No. 83 Forsyth-street, was entered by means of false keys, while himself and wife were asleep, and $50 were stolen from his pantaloons pocket. Last night, George Schlossing was apprehended by Officer Wells, on suspicion of having committed the burglary and larceny, and he is detained for examination.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

A few nights since a dwelling-house at Harlem was broken into, but the burglars failed to secure any booty. Next morning, Thomas Burdett, Daniel Feeny and Henry Murtagh were seen skulking in the neighborhood, and the fact having been made known to the Nineteenth Precinct Police, the suspected parties were at once recognized as well-known thieves. Subsequently the trio were apprehended by officers Janes, Bradly and McCusker and Justice BROWNELL committed them all for examination on a charge of burglary. In possession of one of the prisoners was found a bar of iron which could be made available in prying open doors and windows, but it is believed that most of the implements of their calling were carried off by a confederate who eluded the officers.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Daniel Quinn, of No. 264 West Thirty-second-street, alleges that Wm. Cooper, an acquaintance of his, called upon him, a day or two since, and, holding out a piece of paper, playfully asked him to inscribe his name upon it. He unsuspectingly complied, only to be surprised next day with an announcement, made by Patrick Malone, that he held Cooper's note for $120, with his (Quinn's) indorsement. Not relishing this sort of practical joking, Quinn made a complaint against Cooper for false pretences, upon which he was arrested and committed for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

STEALING CLOTHING.

Messrs. Lewis B. Brown & Co., proprietors of a clothing establishment at No. 31 Chambers-street, have had about $100 worth of property stolen recently by young thieves, who have operated by slyly entering the store, seizing the goods, and running off. On Wednesday evening Samuel McGeeney, a lad eighteen years of age, was arrested by Detective Slowey, on suspicion of having been engaged in the larceny. The prisoner subsequently admitted his guilt, and gave information which led to the recovery of most of the property. He is held for examination.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS BEWARE.

About a week ago, it is alleged, a young man named William Simmons engaged board at the house No. 281 Hudson-street, paying a week's board in advance. He brought no trunk or baggage of any kind with him, and in a few day left the place without notifying his landlady. About the same time $40 worth of clothing, belonging to Mr. E. L. Gill, one of the boarders, was stolen, and suspicion falling upon Simmons, the Police were requested to arrest him. He was accordingly apprehended last evening by Officer Parsons, of the Eighth Precinct.

PICK-POCKET ARRESSED.

Last evening a gentleman named William H. Scott was about entering a stage in Broadway, near the Astor House, when a young gentleman, well known to the police, pretended to assist him, and embraced the opportunity to abstract his wallet. The act was, however, noticed, and the pickpocket, after having run across the Park, was arrested and lodged in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. He gave the name of William Thompson.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Commencement at Dr. Parker's Church—List of Graduates—Presentation of Awards—Addresses by the President and Others.

The Fifty-third Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place at Dr. PARKER's Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening. The graduating class and their friends occupied reserved seats in the centre aisle, the Trustees, Faculty, and some of the Regents of the University occupied the pulpit, and agreeable interludes of music occurred throughout the evening.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, the following list of candidates was presented by Prof. DALTON as ready for graduation, recommended by the Faculty and Trustees to the Board of Regents as qualified for the degree of Doctor of Medicine; granted the Degree by the Regents, and now ready to receive their diplomas:

NAMES OF GRADUATING CLASS.

NEW-YORK.—Thomas H. Allen, Tioga Co.; Galusha B. Balch, Clinton Co.; George B. Banks, Queens Co.; Phanet C. Barker, Oneida Co.; John C. Bogardus, Ulster Co.; Samuel U. Briggs, City; Robert Cooper, City; Frank W. Doolittle, Saratoga Co.; Edward Irving Ford, Broome Co.; Charles E. Goddard, Richmond Co.; Walter J. Hadden, City; D. A. Langworthy, Alleghany Co.; James L. Little, Thomas K. Marcy, Kings Co.; Erskine Mason, City; David Matthews, Sullivan Co.; James G. M'Kee, Charles H. Conell, Washington County; B. W. Moss, Chemung County; Archibald F. Maddle, City; Geo. A. Mursick, City; Howard Pinkney, City; James H. Pooley, Westchester County; David J. Potter, City; Joseph B. Richards, Oneida County; Charles M. Samson, Kings County; Elbridge C. Seymour, Jefferson County; Geo. M. Sternbey, Otsego County; Wm. F. Swaim, Kings County.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Edward B. Barrett, Stephen W. Bowles, Wm. W. Leavitt.

CONNECTICUT.—Wm. C. Bennett, Charles Carrington, Seth Lyman Chase, Charles H. Hart, Wm. S. C. Perkins, Oren D. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Studley.

NEW-JERSEY.—Wm. Hartshorne, John J. Ryerson, L. Burnett Tuthill, Edmund C. Ver Meulen.

MICHIGAN.—Dwight G. Stebbins.

WISCONSIN.—Charles J. Taggart.

NEBRASKA.—Orlo Myron Bump.

KENTUCKY.—Wm. F. Thomas, Henry O. Seeds.

VERMONT.—Joel A. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.—David Kennedy.

RHODE ISLAND.—Cortlandt Hoppin.

CANADA.—Philo J. Farnsworth, Ephraim M. Epstein.

CUBA.—John Ponce De Leon.

Dr. DELAFIELD, President of the College, having inquired of the Trustees and Faculty, and being answered that the candidates named were recommended, addressed the candidates as follows: Do you solemnly promise and declare, before God